

William Newman
4 Horse Shoe Bunch
Ludgate Hill

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 340.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN
ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL
MEETING of this Society will be held on WEDNESDAY
in WHITSUN WEEK, June 2nd, at LITTLE PORTLAND
STREET CHAPEL, REGENT-STREET, when a SERMON
will be preached by the

REV. THOMAS MADGE.

Service to commence at Eleven o'clock precisely.

At the close of the Service the
ANNUAL MEETING

of the Members and Friends of the Association will be held to
receive the Report of the Committee for the past Year.

A COLLATION

for Ladies and Gentlemen will be provided at the
MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

The Chair will be taken, at Half-past Three o'clock, by

WILLIAM T. PRICE, ESQ.,
OF TIBBERTON-COURT, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Tickets, Four Shillings each,

to be had of Mr. WHITFIELD, and at the Office of the Asso-
ciation, 178, Strand.

Early Application is requested, in order that the Stewards
may make suitable arrangements.

* The Music Hall is accessible from all parts of London and
the neighbourhood by omnibus to Tottenham-court-road.

All Letters and Communications to be addressed to Mr. JOHN
WEBB, Association Office, 178, Strand.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A SOIREE in connexion with the ANNUAL
MEETING of the above Society, will take place on
MONDAY, MAY 24th, 1852, at the LONDON TAVERN,
Bishopsgate-street. Tea, Coffee, &c., will be provided in the
Refreshment Room, from Half-past Five o'clock till Nine. An
interval of half-an-hour for Refreshments will take place at
Half-past Eight. The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock, by
SAMUEL BOWLEY, Esq., of Gloucester;
and the following gentlemen have engaged to attend and
address the meeting:—

Rev. J. W. J. BENNETT, B.A., Incumbent of Mark, Somerset.
F. W. KELLOGG, Esq., of America.
C. J. FILLAN, Esq., of Dominica; and the
Rev. WILLIAM REID, of Edinburgh, Author of the "Tem-
perance Cyclopædia," "Tracts on Moderate Drinking," &c.
&c., who will attend as a Deputation from the Scottish Tem-
perance League.

TICKETS, 2s. 6d. each, may be had of Charles Gilpin, 5,
Bishopsgate-street Without; W. Tweedie, 337, Strand; and at
the Office of the National Temperance Society, 59, Fleet-street.

ON MONDAY, MAY 24th, and TUESDAY,
JUNE 1, 1852, a PUBLIC DISCUSSION will be held in
the LITERARY INSTITUTION, JOHN STREET, FITZROY
SQUARE, between the Rev. H. TOWNLEY and Mr. G. J.
HOLYOAKE.

QUESTION.—Is there sufficient proof of the existence of a
God; that is, of a Being distinct from Nature?

Chair to be taken at a quarter-past Eight.

The Doors will be opened at half-past Seven o'clock, and closed
when the Discussion commences.

Admission:—Hall 2d., Gallery 3d.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to CHES-
HUNT COLLEGE are informed, that their Applications
and Testimonials must be addressed to the Rev. JAMES
SHERMAN, on or before the 12th of June, at the CHESHUNT
COLLEGE ROOMS, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

INFRINGEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBERTY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in
BONNER'S FIELD, on THURSDAY Afternoon, MAY
20th, at FIVE o'clock, to address the Secretary of State for the
Home Department; and to petition Parliament on the conduct
of the Commissioners of Police, in preventing the People assem-
bling in the Open Air on Sundays, to promulgate and reason
upon Social, Political, and Religious subjects.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL HAVERSTOCK-
HILL.

94th Anniversary of the Charity.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the
CHILDREN will take place at the School, as above, on
TUESDAY NEXT, when the Old Scholars will be rewarded as
on former occasions.

The Chair will be taken by the Hon. ARTHUR KIN-
NAIRD, M.P., at Eleven o'clock precisely, and the children
will dine in public at two. Governors' orders will admit to the
Examination.

JOSEPH SOUL,

Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT OVER-
COAT.—This well-known garment combines with every
quality essential to a really respectable article that will ensure
permanent satisfaction, the additional recommendation of being
thoroughly impervious to rain, and has long been reputed one
of the most convenient, economical, and valuable garments ever
invented. Price 45s. and 50s. (not waterproof, 8s. less). A
very large stock for selection, also of Morning Coats, &c.—96,
New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill (only).

ANTI-MILITIA COMMITTEE.

AT a Meeting of Gentlemen opposed to the
enrolment of the Militia, held at the Guildhall Coffee-
house, King-street, City, on Thursday, May 13th, 1852,

JOSEPH TURNBULL, Esq., in the Chair,

the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That this meeting, having observed with deep regret the
determination shown by the present House of Commons to press
the Militia Bill into law, directly in the face of public opinion,
unquivocally expressed against it by more than 1,200 petitions
from all parts of the country, and without one fact or argument
being adduced to show its necessity, it is resolved,—That an
Anti-Militia Committee be now formed, the objects of which
shall be, to employ all legitimate and practicable means to de-
feat the measure; and, in case of its passing into law, to obtain
its repeal in the next session of Parliament.

2. That the opponents of this Bill are urgently recommended
to lose no time in signifying to those who are candidates for
their suffrages at the next election, that the Militia question
will be, in their estimation, one of the testing points as to
the qualifications of any man to be their representative in
Parliament.

3. That, for the information of constituencies, this committee
shall immediately publish, for gratuitous distribution, a com-
plete list of all the divisions on the Militia Bill which have
already taken place, as well as of all subsequent divisions as
soon as they occur.

JOSEPH TURNBULL, Chairman.
JOSEPH STAINBURN, Hon. Sec.

NOTE.—The above Committee beg to announce, that lists of
the principal Divisions on the Militia Bill are now ready, and
may be had gratuitously by application at 13, Moorgate-street;
17A, Gresham-street; 13, Fleet-street; and at the Offices of the
Committee, Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. The Com-
mittee invite communications from all persons willing to co-
operate against this measure.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION,

Instituted for the TRAINING OF TEACHERS, and the
Establishment of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart
from all State aid or interference.

THE COMMITTEE hereby give Notice, that
there being vacancies in their Normal Training Schools
for Young MEN and WOMEN, they are open to receive applica-
tions from such young persons as are desirous of becoming
Teachers.

Applications to be made to the Secretaries, 30, Surrey-place,
Old Kent-road.

February, 1852.

HENRY RICHARD, } Hon. Secs.
JOSEPH BARRETT, }

* The Committee specially urge this matter upon the atten-
tion of Ministers, and Superintendents of Sunday-schools, as
the applications for teachers are at present much beyond the
means of supply.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—NOW OPEN DAY
and EVENING.—The whole of this magnificent Estab-
lishment has been re-decorated, many additions have been
made, a new room opened, containing a Skeleton of the Gigantic
Mastodon, the Gothic Aviary entirely rebuilt, the Sculpture
Saloon now forming the most splendid coup d'œil in Europe.
The Original Panorama of London is Exhibited, Daily, from
half-past Ten till Five; and PARIS BY NIGHT, every evening
from Seven till Ten. Admission, Day or Evening, 2s.; Children
and Schools Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—REMOVAL.—At the CYCLOPAMA,
ALBANY-STREET. Daily at Three, Evening at Eight o'clock.
SEVEN STUPENDOUS TABLEAUX of the GREAT EXHIBI-
TION of 1851. Painted by Mr. MacNEVIN, from Original
Studies taken during the Exhibition, on a Scale nearly equal to
the Original.

Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Children and Schools,
Half-price.

TO RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES AND OTHERS.

SALEM CHAPEL, WALHAM-GREEN (WITH
POSSESSION).

MR. FRED. GODWIN will SELL by
AUCTION, at the MART, on FRIDAY, JUNE 4, at Twelve
for One, by order of the Trustees, SALEM CHAPEL, Walham-
green, eligibly situated in a thickly populated suburb, within a
short distance of Brompton, Chelsea, Kensington, &c. The
Building is of modern elevation, the interior fitted with Pew
and Reading-desk, lighted by Gas, together with a Plot of
Ground suitable for the erection of a Minister's Residence, or
for general building purposes. The whole held for Fifty-nine
and a Half Years at £7 ground-rent.

The Chapel may be viewed by application to Mr. Ester (on
the spot); and particulars had at the Swan, Walham-green; of
Francis Herbert, Esq., 20, Royal Avenue-terrace, Chelsea; at
the Mart; and at Mr. Godwin's Offices, No. 3, Halkin-terrace,
Belgrave-square.

A MOST FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY
is offered to parties willing to embark (free from liability)
either a small or large sum in an important undertaking,
which, by Reports from Practical and Scientific Men, is shown
to promise very profitable results.

Full particulars will be sent in answer to letters (free) enclos-
ing two postage-stamps for the reply, directed to J. T., 5,
West-street, Finsbury-circus, London.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK, on the
Scottish System (Incorporated by Charter), besides the
transaction of all ordinary Banking business, grants Cash
Credits, and allows 3 per cent. per annum on sums of any amount
deposited for six months.

HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.

London:—HEAD OFFICE, 16, Tokenhouse-yard. BRANCHES,
429, Strand; 77, Bridge-street, Lambeth; 99, Goswell-road,
Islington.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BERMONDSEY:—A PRIVATE HOUSE in
Charlotte-place, Upper Grange Road, Bermondsey (built
in 1849), let for £25 per annum; lease, 67 years; ground rent,
£4; price £250.—TWO HOUSES and SHOPS in the Grange
Road (built in 1850), one let to a Baker, for £30 per annum, the
other to a Greengrocer, for £26 per annum; lease, 67 years;
ground-rent, £4 each; price £550.

PECKHAM:—A compact LOT of FIVE
HOUSES, in Charles-street, Commercial Road, Peckham
(built in 1847), let for £55 per annum; lease, 53 years; ground-
rent, 5 guineas; price £450. TWO HOUSES (Shops), in
Summer-street, Peckham (built in 1847), let for £14 per annum;
lease, 76 years; ground-rent, £4 10s.; price £375. Apply to
the owner, Mr. W. Freeman, 7, Winchester-place, Summer-
street, Peckham.

TO LET, at Springfield, Chelmsford, a genteel
Cottage residence, containing Dining and Drawing-room
and small Study; three Bed-rooms, and two Servants' ditto;
with Flower Garden, and small Kitchen ditto. Rent, £30; or,
with Paddock, Stables, and Coach-house, at £50. A Dissenter
would be preferred. Apply on the Premises, or at J. F.'s,
Bookseller, Chelmsford.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND TABLE GLASS.

HENRY MATHEWS, No. 22, FINSBURY-
PAVEMENT, and 8, LITTLE MOORFIELDS, CITY,
LONDON, has on show a New and well-assorted Stock.

Dinner Services, to dine 12 persons, 108 pieces, from £2 4s.;
Dessert Services, for 12 persons, from 15s. 6d.; China Tea and
Coffee Services, gilt, from 19s. 8d.; Breakfast Services, for 8
persons, 19s.; Toilet Services, from 7s. 6d.

Cut Wine Glasses, 4s. per dozen; Tumblers, moulded, 3s. 6d.
per dozen; ditto Cut, 6s. per dozen. Quart Cut Decanters,
5s. 6d. each; Pint ditto, one-third less; and every requisite for
the table in Cut and Moulded Glass at equally low prices; to-
gether with all description of articles suitable for Kitchen
purposes.

HENRY MATHEWS would solicit parties furnishing to ex-
amine his Stock, which will be found to combine the useful and
ornamental with lowness of price, each article being marked in
plain figures. Goods properly packed and forwarded to any
post town of England, CARRIAGE FREE.

22, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, CITY, LONDON.

COLONIAL COFFEE, CHOP, AND DINING-
ROOMS,

78, LOMBARD-STREET (near the Bank).

J. MARSHALL confidently assures those
who may patronize this establishment that they will
uniformly be furnished with articles of the choicest quality, and
on economical terms, with comfortable and airy rooms. Hot
Joists from Twelve till Six. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and
Homœopathic Cocos, always ready. The whole of the Daily
and Evening Papers, together with the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*,
New Zealand Gas-ite, and *Australian News*, taken in, as well
as the *Electio Review*, *Christian Spectator*, and other Monthly
Publications. Omnibuses pass every minute for all parts of
London.

THE BEST TEETH.

EDWARD MILES, SURGEON DENTIST,
supplies whole and partial Sets of Teeth, of the best
possible quality and construction, with the most recent improve-
ments; and such as he believes cannot be excelled in London,
America, or Paris. Without the removal of stumps, or any
painful operation whatever. Stopping with a beautiful cement,
which does not discolour. See "Few Minutes on the Teeth,"
with precautions to Mothers, &c. C. GILPIN, 1s.

15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, BEHIND BISHOPSGATE
CHURCH, LONDON.

PARISIAN MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 246, 248,
REGENT-STREET.

H. COOK and CO., having completed their
importations of FRENCH NOVELTIES suited for
mourning attire in mantles, bonnets, caps, flowers, collars, &c.,
respectfully intimate to their numerous patrons that they are
now arranged for inspection. It will be found that the same
means and applications which have rendered their saloon the
most successful exposition of French taste and genius have not
been lessened, but that, on the contrary, efforts have been made
to sustain the reputation and to deserve the patronage they
have hitherto experienced.

246, Regent-street.

COALS 21s. 0d.—BEST SUNDERLAND.

R. S. DIXON and SON, Providence Wharf,
Belvidere-road, Lambeth (Established 1830), having
ships of their own constructed to lower their masts and come
through the Bridges, alongside their Wharf, they are enabled to
deliver the best Stewart's and Hetton's Wall's-End direct
from the ships. They are the cleanest and most durable House
Coals that come to London, and are a much better size than
those delivered out of the ships into barges in the Pool: they
also save the great expense of ship's delivery, livery, meterage,
and the great loss of breakage. Those who favour them with
their orders may depend on being supplied with the best
Coals.

COALS.

COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"
ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,

AND
EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, FIMLICO
PRESENT CASH PRICE, 22s. PER TON.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE

IS THE

BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.**Manufactory, 18, Poultry (near the Mansion House),
LONDON.**

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNES and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Sarl and Sons, 18, Poultry, near the Mansion House.**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.**

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion-house), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size	£ 10 0	2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,
(NEAR THE MANSION-HOUSE), LONDON.**SECURITY TO EMPLOYERS.**

TO SECRETARIES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CLERKS, STATION-MASTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS
BANKERS' CLERKS, TRAVELLERS, AND OTHERS.

TIMES LIFE ASSURANCE & GUARANTEE COMPANY,

32, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

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"The Times" Company affords guarantee to persons requiring the same at the lowest possible rate, and divides four-fifths of the profits. Thus, by applying the justly popular principle of mutuality to public guarantee, the premiums, instead of being a tax upon honesty, become a means of saving an investment.

RATES.—From 7s. 6d. upwards. No charge for stamps, or extra charges. An allowance made in the Guarantee Premium, where a Life Assurance and Guarantee are combined.

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Life Assurance, Annuities, and Endowments. Payments taken monthly as well as quarterly, &c. Policies indisputable, save in cases of fraud. Arrangements can be made with this Office to prevent the loss of a policy where the assured is unable, from temporary embarrassment, to keep up the payments.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Every description of Fire Assurance.

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The Assurance of Property, by which all uncertain, terminable, and contingent interest in property will acquire a value equal to freehold; an arrangement which will have the effect of facilitating sales and mortgages.

The Assurance of Titles. By this means a defect of Title, that might otherwise prevent a sale or mortgage, will be insured against, and the title rendered marketable.

Agents wanted.

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THE PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY.

DISTINGUISHED BY THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

And the unanimous award of both

"COUNCIL" AND "PRIZE MEDALS" AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1861.

Manufacturers of

BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE, BONBONS, FRENCH SYRUPS, AND CONFECTIONERY.

Chocolate Mills, Isleworth. Wholesale Depot, 35, Pudding-lane, City. West-end Depot, 221, Regent-street.

BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE, in Half and Quarter-lb. Tablets, plain, from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per lb.;
Ditto with Vanilla, from 3s. to 6s. per lb. In order that their numerous patrons may have these delicious Articles

PREPARED IN THE HIGHEST PERFECTION,

This Company have had

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CHOCOLATIERS

Manufactured from the most approved Parisian Model, one of which

WILL BE PRESENTED

to every purchaser of a 14-lb. Box of their Breakfast Tablets, but which consumers of smaller quantities may purchase at Cost price, 2s. 9d.

This Company have had the honour of supplying the Tables of the most distinguished Families in the Kingdom with their

VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF BONBONS,

By whom they have been pronounced AN UNRIVALLED DESSERT.

RAILWAY PASTILLES, PENNY STICKS, AND OTHER PREPARED CHOCOLATES,

In Fancy Boxes—invaluable to Travellers and Excursionists.

FRENCH SYRUPS OF CHOICEST FRUITS, specially adapted for Evening or Juvenile Parties.**FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, PRESERVED AND CRYSTALLISED FRUIT,**
Of exquisite quality and flavour.

Sold by their appointed Agents, the principal Grocers, Druggists, and Confectioners throughout the United Kingdom.

Applications for Agencies to be addressed to the Wholesale Depot.

J. THWAITES,**WOOLLEN DRAPER, AND CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND GENERAL
FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMAN,****WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION,****61 & 62, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH (WOOLLEN DRAPERY DEPARTMENT),**

AND

1, 2, 3, & 4, WHITE HART-YARD, BOROUGH (CABINET FURNISHING DEPARTMENT).
(Entrance in High-street.)

J. THWAITES, from his knowledge of the best Markets, and buying all his Goods for Cash, feels confident, in soliciting the support of his Friends and the Public, who are anxious to procure Furniture of first-rate quality at moderate prices, an inspection of his Extensive and Superb Stock of well-seasoned Cabinet Furniture and General Upholstery will prove their superiority over the inferior articles now so generally advertised.

The WOOLLEN DRAPERY and MANCHESTER DEPARTMENTS will be found well worthy the attention of Drapers, Tailors, and the Public, in which are kept the BEST WEST OF ENGLAND SUPERFINE CLOTHS, DORSETING, CASSIMERE, TWEEDS, LAMA CLOTHS, WOOLLEN & COTTON CORDS, MOLESKINS, VESTINGS, &c. &c.; with every Description of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

His great anxiety is to sell at the smallest rate of profit, and in every respect so to conduct his business as to entitle him, not only to the support of his Friends, but to their kind recommendations, which shall receive his best attention.

BAPTIST METROPOLITAN CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.**COMMITTEE.**

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THIS SOCIETY has been formed to promote the ERECTION of commodious CHAPELS, in eligible situations in and about London. Many large and important districts in the Metropolis, especially in its suburbs, are not only to a great extent destitute of the means of public worship, but, as far as the Baptists are concerned, wholly so.

The Committee are most anxious to carry out, without delay, the objects they have in view. They have already received contributions and promises amounting to upwards of £1,000 per annum for the next three years; and earnestly solicit the prompt and liberal aid of all who are desirous, in this manner, to extend the Redeemer's kingdom, and to provide for the more effective representation of our distinctive principles as Baptists.

Subscriptions already received or promised:—

Peto, S. M., Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Peto,	Annually for three years	£500 0 0
Gurney, W. B., Esq.	Annually	100 0 0
Kemp, George T., Esq.	Annually	100 0 0
Barnett, John, Esq.	£25 each to four first	
Chapels		100 0 0
Broad, Peter, Esq.	donation	100 0 0
Tucker, Henry, Esq.	do	100 0 0
Collins, W. Esq.	do	50 0 0
Blair, Mrs.	do	50 0 0
Benham, J. L., Esq.	ann. for 4 years	25 0 0
Dixon, R. S., Esq.	do	20 0 0
Ditto	do	20 0 0
Russell, Rev. J.	do	20 0 0
Watson, W. H., Esq.	ann. for 3 years	10 0 0
Powell, John, Esq.	do	10 0 0
Hepburn, Thomas, Esq.	do	10 0 0
Daniell, R. Perceval, Esq.	ann. for 3 years	10 0 0
Noel, Hon. and Rev. B. W., A.M.	do	5 0 0
Underhill, E. B., Esq.	do	5 0 0
Lewis, Rev. W. G.	do	5 0 0
Elves, Mr.	do	5 0 0
Heriot, Mr. J. J.	do	5 0 0
MacLaren, J. W., Esq.	do	5 0 0
Moore, George, Esq.	do	5 0 0
Warmington, James, Esq.	do	5 0 0
Cartwright, Mr. B.	do	5 0 0
Bond, W. H., Esq.	do	5 0 0
Angus, Rev. J. A. M.	for each chapel	5 0 0
Trestrail, Rev. F.	do	5 0 0
Rev. J. Burt, Beaulieu	do	5 0 0
Mureh, Rev. W. H., D.D.	do	3 3 0
Bohery, Mr. W.	do	3 3 0
Ditto	do	0 10 6
Joseph Sanders, Esq.	for each chapel	3 3 0
Jackson, Samuel, Esq.	do	3 0 0
Howard, Luke, Esq.	do	2 2 0
Schwartz, Mr.	do	2 0 0
Elliott, Mr. Charles	ann. for 3 years	2 0 0
Haddon, Mr.	donation	2 0 0
Ditto	do	1 1 0
Chandler, Mr. J.	do	1 1 0
Martin, Mr. Henry	do	1 1 0
Cathie, Mr. Thomas	do	1 0 0
Thomas, Mr.	do	1 1 0
Williams, Rev. B.	do	1 1 0
Bigwood, Rev. J.	do	1 1 0
Clarke, Mr. E. W.	do	1 0 0
Hirons, Rev. J.	do	1 1 0
Clarke, Rev. O.	do	1 1 0
Cumming, W. S., Esq.	do	1 0 0
Vickers, Mr.	do	1 1 0
Osborn, Mr.	do	1 1 0
Morrison, Mrs.	do	0 10 6
Bull, Mr. B. E.	do	0 10 6
Barratt, Mr. C. J.	do	0 10 6
Clarke, Mr. E.	do	0 10 6
Stabb, Mr. John	do	0 10 6
White, Mr. George	ann. for 3 years	0 10 6

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GEO. WM. FISHBOURNE, Secretary.

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 340.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE LETTING OUT OF WATERS.

WHEN the non-intrusionists of the Established Church of Scotland claimed for that ecclesiastical body a *veto* on the appointment of ministers to their parishes, they little dreamt that they had taken the first step in a course which, in a few short years, would conduct them into the dreaded region of Dissent and Voluntaryism. Very few, perhaps, foresaw, on the day when the Protestant Alliance was constituted, that if active, energetic, and successful, it must end either in working itself out of the Church of England, or in rending her foundations asunder, and preparing the way for her speedy downfall. And yet such we regard as the inevitable issue of the agitation lately commenced for the disendowment of Maynooth College. It seems, no doubt, as indeed it is, a sound maxim of policy, that no government should extend its patronage and active support to what the majority of its subjects regard as religious error. It was made tolerably clear by the outburst of public feeling against the Papal aggression, that the people of this country cherished no sympathy with that Church of which Pío Nono is the head. And, possibly, it presented itself to some minds more deeply imbued with Protestantism than with the general truths which lie at its basis, as a very feasible as well as laudable project to collect, organize, and employ the antagonistic force which had been evoked against the Church of Rome by its own arrogance, and to direct it against an Act of Parliament which, passed but yesterday, had not yet done all the mischief of which it is capable, but contained in itself, nevertheless, a germinant principle, the evil fruits of which must, sooner or later, make their appearance.

If all men could be brought to look at the Maynooth College Endowment Act from the Protestant Alliance point of view—if they could but be persuaded by that association to imitate its example, not only in looking steadily at the anomaly, but in looking, also, with one eye shut—the agitation might have been as safe as successful. But, happily, there was no possibility of accomplishing this feat. To change the figure, men of ordinary candour will see not only what they are bidden to look at, but everything else in the same line of vision. Is the endowment of error so pernicious a thing? then, perhaps, it is wrong to endow sacramental efficacy in the Established Church. Ought we to be so zealous against Popery? How, then, are we to treat the Popery concealed, or scarcely concealed, in the bosom of our own ecclesiastical system? Is it cruel to compel Protestants to support what their consciences repudiate?—but is it less cruel to subject Roman Catholics to a similar act of oppression? The Protestant Alliance cannot prevent the reflex influence of their own arguments, remonstrances, and denunciations. They have mooted a question which, in any minds but those of their own members, will start a multitude of suggestions and queries, which, in the end, will absorb the attention and interest they wished to fix upon one topic exclusively. They have made Maynooth

an election cry—it will be singular, we think, if the cry does not recoil against the endowment of all religious systems. They have thrust it under the notice of Parliament—and, in so doing, they have opened the door for the entrance thither of a much wider, more comprehensive, more momentous question.

Mr. Spooner's motion in the House of Commons will, perhaps, mark the commencement of a new Parliamentary era. Strange, that the grandest issues should so often have their origin in the most insignificant, and even contemptible of causes! Of the motion itself nothing commendatory can be said; inquiry is not the thing called for, but action. It will serve nobody, and possibly was so intended, but the Derby Administration. It will suit them as a make-believe—a mask for electioneering purposes—ground enough upon which to erect a plausible and imposing pretence. So far as the Government are concerned, the shape in which the question is presented is a sheer hypocrisy, and the debate upon it nothing more than a general Conservative address to "worthy and independent electors" all the kingdom over. But while it takes no great abilities to cut a dike—while even a rat can bore a hole through an embankment—the waters once let loose from their continent, and who can stay their impetuous course? Already, in one of the dullest debates we have read, sentiments have been broached which indicate clearly enough the direction which the anti-Maynooth agitation will eventually take. Mr. Walpole thought it politic to give Mr. Anstey's amendment the go-by; but Mr. Gladstone remarked, candidly and forcibly, that the Maynooth Endowment Act could not be repealed, without bringing under reconsideration our entire system of ecclesiastical endowments. The discussion is not yet at an end. There is more to come out of it than prolix denunciations of Roman Catholic text-books.

We are happy in being able to strengthen this view of the case by a quotation from the *Eclectic Review* of the present month. The extract is long, but it puts the matter into such a compact form as to justify an insertion of it without abridgment:—

"There never was a more utopian idea than that the Government will repeal the act which endowed Maynooth, and continue the *Regium Donum* to the Presbyterians. But, if both endowments be withdrawn, the Catholics and the Presbyterians will combine against the Establishment, and in two years it must fall before the tremendous agitation that would be brought to bear against it. We quite agree with the Protestant Alliance, that nothing more unprincipled than the endowment of such a college as Maynooth, by a Protestant Government, was ever known in the history of states. But we tell them, that their agitation against that endowment is worse than useless—an unwarrantable disturbance of the public mind—unless they are prepared to give up the connexion of the Church of England with the State in Ireland. This is the real cause of all the disaffection and disloyalty which State bounties are designed to counteract, by bribing the ministers of religion to inculcate the doctrines of political servility, or else to be silent and tame when a corrupt Government and a tyrannical aristocracy trample on the rights of the people. Besides, the Alliance proceeds upon a principle which, if sound, ought to be carried out to all its just consequences. This principle is, that error should not be endowed, which would disestablish the Church of England itself; for not more than about one-fourth of its clergy would sign a declaration against baptismal regeneration. The doctrine of sacerdotal efficacy is the very essence of Romanism, and involves all the principal dogmas taught at Maynooth which affect the plan of salvation. If, then, three-fourths of the clergy of the Church of England teach fundamental error, and reject the doctrine of justification by faith, why should they be supported by the State? Again, a large portion of the Irish *Regium Donum* goes to two or three sects of Unitarians, who deny the divinity of Christ. Why is the Alliance silent on this violation of its principle? But we cannot conclude without asking the Dissenting members of that body, is this a principle which they can sanction? May the State endow truth, without marring its influence, corrupting its ministers, injuring the Church of Christ, or wronging that portion of society which the State brands with heterodoxy? Does not their connexion with the Alliance concede to State-churchmen this postulate? And does it not involve another concession, which is, in fact, a surrender of the whole question of Voluntaryism, and of religious liberty too, namely, that the civil power is competent, and has a right, to determine what is truth? If this concession be made, how can Dissenters consistently object to the

disabilities inflicted upon themselves? The necessary conclusion from all that we have written is, that since the maintenance of Maynooth by a State, in which the ruling power is in the hands of Protestants, is indefensible and sinful—that, since it was founded chiefly with a view to the defence of the Episcopal Establishment in Ireland, and is a vital part of the State-church system in that country,—the only agitation in which British Dissenters can take part, without compromising their principles, is that which demands, in the name of Protestant truth and social equity, the total abolition of that system. Their proper place is not on the platform of the Alliance, but on that of the Anti-state-church Association."

We rejoice in the belief that Dissenters are beginning to recognise their fitting position in regard to this question. A resolution on the subject, submitted to the Congregational Union of England and Wales, on Friday last, and reproaching the Maynooth Grant as "an insult to the Protestant feeling of this country," was objected to by some of its leading members, sent to a committee for revision, and ultimately brought back, and carried in the following unexceptionable form:—

"That this assembly desires to renew its emphatic protest against all endowments of religious teachers, or religious institutions by the State, under whatever pretence, and in whatever form such endowment may be made. The assembly believes that the voluntary principles, if fully developed, is capable of supplying amply the spiritual necessities of mankind, and regards state payments for the professed support of religion as contrary to the truth of God, increasingly opposed to the most enlightened convictions of the public mind, and the tendencies of society, and condemned by the works, if not by the words, of the best members of those religious communities by whom they are received. On this conviction the assembly bases its protest against the continuance of any form of national support to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, in common with the *Regium Donum* to the Presbyterian churches of Ireland, and all other similar grants, believing such support to be a flagrant violation of a principle which it holds to be sacred, and fraught with the greatest mischiefs to society, and danger to the civil liberties of mankind."

Recurring now to the thought with which we started, we look upon the Protestant Alliance as doing the country a blind service. We honour the sincerity of the motives by which many of its leaders are unquestionably actuated, and we cannot but pity the narrow exclusiveness of soul into which most of them have been drilled by the discipline of a Church Establishment. Providence appears to be making use of their agency to shake that system which it is their aim to uphold. Let them continue their work, as, from the character of the men, we judge they will, and they will probably be a chief means in bringing about that retribution which all dishonest policy is sure to provoke. The Maynooth College Endowment Act was intended to bolster up that indefensible anomaly, the Established Church in Ireland—and the Maynooth College Endowment Act bids fair to become the immediate occasion of its utter downfall and extinction.

THE MILTON CLUB.—At a *soirée* of the friends and supporters of the Congregational Union, held on Monday night, at the Congregational Library—the Rev. Dr. Harris in the chair—Mr. H. Bateman brought this subject before the meeting, in an explanatory statement; after which the following resolution was proposed by the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar; seconded by S. Morley, Esq.; and carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting has heard with interest and thankfulness the statement now made by Mr. Bateman respecting the proposed formation of the Milton Hall and Club; that it heartily approves of the design, and earnestly commends it to the Nonconforming public, in the hope that subscriptions will be offered and debentures taken sufficiently numerous to enable the projectors to carry into effect this most important object with the least possible delay."

The resolution called forth a very animated discussion, in the course of which the Rev. Dr. Stowell, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. A. Reed, the Rev. J. Kelly, and other gentlemen and ministers, expressed their warm interest in the proposed Club, and anticipated great advantages from its establishment to the whole Nonconformist body.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION continues to send out its deputations. Mr. Kingsley, on Monday, commenced a tour in Herefordshire, to com-

prise meetings at Ross, Leominster, Kingston, Presteign, Hay Knighton, and Hereford; the Rev. S. Manning, of Frome, accompanying him this week. Visits to Gloucestershire, Newport, Monmouthshire, and Kent, are also projected.

DIVES IN DANGER FROM LAZARUS.—The mooted of the Maynooth Grant is the re-agitation of the Irish Church question. If that petty endowment be revoked, the lease of the Church not of Ireland will not be worth five years' purchase. Lazarus, cut off from the crum, will upset the table of Dives, as surely as there is retribution for mighty provocation. —*Examiner*.

SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Within the last ten days, says the *Edinburgh News*, this Association has held its annual breakfast and public meeting. "The first showed a respectable audience, in which the clerical element largely predominated. At the second the attendance was neither very numerous nor influential." The Rev. Mr. Redpath, of London, was among the speakers.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND DINNER.—About 120 gentlemen, many of them distinguished in literature, art, or politics, celebrated on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the anniversary of this institution, the object of which is to relieve distressed authors. Lord Chief Justice Campbell presided. The healths of the Queen and Prince Albert were drunk with more than loyal fervour, from a sense of their munificent patronage of literature and art. After the toast of the evening, the Rev. Dr. Russell read the Report, from which it appeared that during the last year the receipts were £2,563, and the disbursements £2,266, leaving a balance in hand of £296, and showing an increase of £600 over the preceding year. Mr. Justice Talfourd proposed, in a speech of eloquent friendliness, the health of the Chairman; who in return pronounced him (Mr. Justice Talfourd) one of the most consummate judges that ever sat in Westminster-hall, and one of the most distinguished poets that ever adorned our language. Literature had been his (Lord Campbell's) inheritance. By that he had made his way in the world. To it he was indebted for the means of prosecuting his legal studies; when his professional labours ceased literature became the resource of his leisure; in its pursuit, he had passed five of the most delightful years of his life; and he was not yet without the hope that he might live to produce a work which would give him a more enduring claim to a place among the authors of England. He had the gratification of announcing as his successor in the chair of that society a distinguished author, now become a statesman, and who was proud to acknowledge that to literature he owed his elevation. He begged then to drink the "Health of the Chairman of the Literary Fund for 1853, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli." Mr. M. Milnes proposed, "Professor Creasy, and the Historians."—"Mr. Whiteside, the Rev. A. Stanley, and the Biographers."—"The Hon. W. F. Campbell, Mr. Thackeray, and the Novelists." Mr. Thackeray said, in returning thanks, his calling would be the longest to last, for, long after the present generation was dead, there must be kindness, and generosity, and folly, and fidelity, and love, and heroism, and humbug in the world [laughter], and as long as these continued, novelists would have plenty to do. When universal peace was established there would be "nobody wanted to write the 'Decisive Battles of the World' [a laugh]. He did not know whether the Court of Chancery would survive the assaults which it had been sustaining for three months in the "Bleak House" [a laugh], but there might come a time when that ancient and mouldy institution might disappear, and then the historians of the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors" would have no calling [a laugh]. But could a novelist have a more exciting and heroic story than the wreck of the "Birkenhead?" [cheers.] Or could a romance writer in after years have a better or more wondrous hero than that of the individual who, at twenty years of age, wrote "Vivian Grey," and a little while afterwards "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy;" who then explained to a breathless and listening world the mystery of the great Caucasian theory [a laugh]; who then went into politics, faced, fought, and conquered the great political giant of these days, and who subsequently led thames and earls to battle, while he caused reluctant squires to carry his lances? What a hero would not that be for some future novelist, and what a magnificent climax for the third volume of his story, when he led him, in his gold coat of office, to kiss the Queen's hand as the Chancellor of the Exchequer [laughter and cheers].—Mr. A. Lawrence gave, "The Literature and Science of all Nations in connexion with the names of Chevalier Bunsen and Dr. Roget." Mr. Lawrence expressed, in his individual capacity, a strong opinion in favour of an international copyright between England and the United States. Mr. C. Baldwin announced that the total subscriptions of the evening amounted to £770.

THE CHINESE JUNK.—This whilom sea-lion has fallen under the shadow of fortune, and is to be sold by auction where she now lies (in the West India Import Dock). The hammer is also to disperse the various articles of furniture and curiosities contained in the saloon and other parts of the vessel, comprising Chinese weapons, native musical instruments, paintings, carved models, richly ornamented lanterns, beautiful specimens of Chinese sculpture, articles of dress, and a most extensive and unique collection of Chinese curiosities of every description. Whether the Mandarin who used to parade the deck is also to be allotted to the highest bidder does not appear.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLAYLAND'S CHAPEL, CLAPHAM - ROAD.—This chapel, which has been closed for repairs and decoration, was re-opened on Sunday, the 2nd inst. The minister, the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Leifchild in the evening. A social meeting of the congregation was held on the Tuesday following, in the commodious school-room which has recently been built behind the chapel. The minister presided, and, in a brief address, gratefully contrasted the chapel when he came to it six years ago, holding barely six hundred people, without a church or congregation, and its aspect at present, holding nearly 1,000 persons, and occupied by an earnest and active congregation, and an increasing church. From the financial report, read by the treasurer, Mr. H. R. Ellington, it appeared that when the congregation received the chapel from the hands of the representatives of the Chapel Building Fund, there was a debt on it of £1,350, something more, as it seemed to them, than the chapel was worth. About three years ago it needed enlargement; and £1,000 was spent in adding about 300 sittings, and building a commodious school and lecture-room. Since that time law costs for trust deed, &c., and interest on debt have amounted to about £300, making a total charge of £2,600. Towards this the congregation have raised, by subscriptions, during five years, nearly £2,000, leaving about £650 debt, and a balance on account of the current expenses due to the treasurer of £230, which, with the cost of the repairs, leaves a gross debt of £950. Brief speeches were made by some of the members of the congregation, and three gentlemen offered to give £50 each if the whole debt could be cleared off, and promises of £25, £20, £10, and £5, poured in on the treasurer as fast as he could inscribe the names. One gentleman then offered another £50, provided nine others would subscribe £50 each, and thus finish half the debt at a blow. It remains to be seen whether the challenge will be accepted. £435 were subscribed in the room, and the most cheerful hope was expressed that by Christmas the whole debt will be cleared.

LATIMER CHAPEL, MILBEND.—The Rev. Samuel Eastman, of Chelmsford, has accepted the very cordial and unanimous invitation of the church to become co-pastor with the Rev. R. Saunders; and will commence his stated labours on Sunday evening next.

ABERDARE.—The Old Baptist Chapel having become much too small for the congregation, the church resolved to build a more commodious one; and a large handsome chapel structure has been erected at a cost of £1,374 15s. 6d.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th and 5th of May, the opening services were held, when sermons were preached by the Rev. Messrs. Thomas, President of Pontypool College; Richards, of Pontypridd; Davies and Evans, of Merthyr; Pughe, Siloam; Davies, of Swansea; Jones, of Cardiff; and Jenkins, of Bristol. The collections amounted to £110.

LEDGBURY, HEREFORDSHIRE.—The Rev. C. E. Pratt, late of St. Austell, Cornwall, has become the pastor of the Baptist church, at Ledbury, Herefordshire.

IDLE, YORKSHIRE.—The Rev. H. Ollerenshaw has been publicly recognised as pastor of the church assembling in Upper Chapel, Idle.

THETFORD.—The Rev. Martin Reed has been ordained to the pastoral office over the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Thetford.

GAINSBOROUGH, LINCOLNSHIRE.—The Rev. H. Lee, late of Airedale College, has been ordained as minister of the church and congregation in the Independent chapel in this town.

FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—About eight o'clock on Monday morning, a fire broke out in one of the departments of this dockyard, which, but for its timely discovery and the immense exertions promptly made to extinguish it, might have resulted in the destruction of an incalculable amount of national property. It appears that while the process of boiling the tar for tarring rope-yarns was going on in the tarring-house (one section of a large building in the centre of the dockyard), the bottom of one of the two copper boilers gave way, and the contents ran into the fire, giving out immense volumes of flame. Such is the system and order prevailing in the dockyard, that within three minutes after the alarm was given, one of the rope-makers' four engines was got into play. About 40 engines, altogether, were soon at work, and there being plenty of water, and thousands of hands, within the hour the flames were extinguished and the damage ascertained. Nothing could exceed the praiseworthy exertions of all parties; every officer and man was at his post, and plied the means at his command with a vigour perfectly indescribable. The result was the saving of a most important section, if not the greater portion, of the dockyard.

PREVENTION OF OPEN AIR PREACHING.—As Dr. Massie was about to commence a service in Victoria Park, on Sunday last—the second service of a course opened by Dr. Cox on the previous Sunday—the chiefs of the police requested Dr. Massie to desist. He demanded their authority. The answer was that, as inspectors, they were instructed by the Commissioners to prevent preaching. They added, however, it was with the design to stop the lectures and discussions of infidels; and seemed surprised that the rev. Doctor did not concur in that object. A committee has been formed with a view to test the legality of this proceeding.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, M.P., AND HIS NONCONFORMIST CONSTITUENTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your report of the meeting held in Hackney last Monday, there are one or two errors which I am anxious to correct.

Your reporter represents me to have "said nothing but in words of praise of his (Mr. Thompson's) going to America."

Now, as this absence through the session of 1851 forms one distinct feature in the charge of neglect of public duty brought by his constituents against Mr. Thompson, it is as impossible that I could have meant this, as it is quite certain I did not say it. I did say that no one in that room valued more highly than myself Mr. Thompson's noble exertions on behalf of the slave, and that on the ground of this absence my remarks should be directed not to the session of 1851, but to that of 1850, when he was at home and in good health.

I then proceeded to show that of 329 divisions, Mr. Thompson was absent 263, the accuracy of which figures Mr. Thompson admitted.

On being challenged by Mr. Thompson to give the names of the divisions, I presented the following analysis:—

Divisions on Questions affecting,—	DIVISION.	ABSENT.	PRESENT.
1. Protection and Agriculture.....	14	12	2
2. Public Health—Prison Discipline; Metropolitan Interments; Marriages, &c.....	51	47	4
3. Ecclesiastical Matters—Bishops; Universities; Church Extension; Pluralities.....	18	11	2
4. Trade and Manufactures.....	55	44	11
5. Reduction of Expenses—In Church; Law Courts; Army; Navy; Civil List, and Secret Service.....	36	31	5
6. Reform; Franchise; Election regulations, &c.....	50	42	8
7. Education.....	6	5	1
8. Slavery.....	2	2	0
9. Colonial Government.....	9	8	1
10. Repeal of Taxes—Window Duty	1	1	0
11. Law Reform.....	1	1	0
12. Shipping.....	11	9	2
13. Religious Liberty—Jewish Disabilities, &c.....	13	9	4
14. Miscellaneous.....	67	41	28
	329	263	66

It was while reading this analysis, that I met with such interruptions as made it almost impossible to proceed. I urged, as my justification, for the course I was pursuing, Mr. Thompson's own words on Stepney-green, "You must scrutinize the division lists." Your reporter quotes it in error, "You must scrutinize my votes." Had I said "votes," Mr. Thompson would have been fully justified in demanding, as he did, which vote I objected to; but seeing that I had never referred to his votes, but was dealing with his sins of omission, it was manifestly unfair, and I felt that I was quite right in declining to be led into an irrelevant and fruitless discussion; a decision evidently unpalatable to those most concerned, and which induced Mr. Thompson to give the signal for a clamour which was prosecuted most assiduously by a very numerous company of earnest men from other districts, who crowded our room in Hackney. Never did fugleman play his part better, and never was a man more effectually put down, save when you yourself, Sir, felt the rude hand of physical force, in the neighbouring parish of Islington.

There is one other omission in the report, and I am somewhat surprised, considering the nature of the question, that your reporter should have left it to me to note. After Mr. Thompson's lengthened remarks upon the folly of sending men into the House of Commons, who, like Sir William Clay, would not pledge themselves to vote for the immediate separation of Church and State, I asked him whether, during the past five years, he himself had directly or indirectly taken any steps to bring this specific question before the attention of Parliament? He confessed that he had not, and urged that he was not supported by the people out of doors; instancing the intended abandonment by the Anti-state-church Association of the test formerly required of candidates, as a marked symptom of indecision on the part of the staunchest Nonconformists.

In the present crowded state of your columns, it would not be fitting that I should ask for any extended space, otherwise your own comments upon the state of parties within our borough would furnish me with the subject for a few remarks.

Permit me, however, to say this: the struggle in which we are engaged is one of principle, and cannot be regarded as of mere local interest. The real question with us is not, Is a man a Nonconformist? but, Is he faithful to his trust as a representative? Not, whether he has forsaken his principles? but, whether he has abandoned his post of duty?

In this conflict, painful as it is, it is a sufficient infliction to bear the groanings and hootings of former allies and more recent opponents, and to be ostracized at public meetings by brother Nonconformists as "imbecile" and mad; but the severest trial, after all, is to find ourselves deserted in the hour of need by one, from whom, perhaps, more than any other, we have learnt those lessons of vigilance, impartial dealing, and straightforward action, which we are now most reluctantly compelled to apply to a man who finds his sole support, at this juncture, in your columns. Your efforts, no doubt, are those of the peace-maker, and, as such, should command respect; but in this case we are dealing not with persons so much as principles.

Better far had we given up our efforts to secure justice for the people in the House of Commons than allow such cases of flagrant wrong to pass unredressed, still further damaging the character of our metropolitan constituencies, and reducing very materially the chances of extended and really valuable reforms.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

CHARLES REED.

St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, May 9th, 1852.

THE MILITIA BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—If our rulers, mis-called our representatives, should, in defiance of the clearest expression of the will of the people, convert the infamous Militia Bill into

the law of the land, it is to be hoped that the friends of peace and reform will make this unjust and unnecessary measure a question for the hustings, and withhold their support from the men who will not pledge themselves to vote for its repeal at an early period after the meeting of the new Parliament. The infatuated course pursued by "the collective wisdom of the country," in continuing to support Mr. Walpole's bill, with all its deservedly detested clauses, after such manifest proofs of its unpopularity as those afforded by the 1,300 petitions against it, that have been laid upon the table of the House, and the large number of meetings that have been held in all parts of the land to denounce it, should cause the thunder of remonstrance to proceed from every constituency whose representatives have failed in their duty, and a burst of indignation to come from an insulted and misgoverned people. Let electors who value sterling principle above the tricks of party, and the interests of the country above the intrigues of scheming and unscrupulous politicians, study the votes of the House of Commons on the Militia Bill, and mark those men who have dared to trample on the will of the nation for purposes unworthy of individuals professing statesmanship, patriotism, and Christianity. But, perhaps, it may be wrong to say that they profess Christianity; for when Mr. Bright, in his speech on Mr. Cobden's motion, appealed to them "as the Christian representatives of a Christian people," they received his remark with shouts of derisive laughter. With them, morality is only something to be sneered at, and religion a Utopia fit only for dreamers; but still, when our "glorious Church" is attempted to be touched by heretical Nonconformists, or any one doubts the spotless purity of our precious bishops, they can affect to be moralists, and descend in glowing terms on the Divine origin and the imperishable beauty of our ecclesiastical establishments, and the saintly virtues of all who are connected with them.

Let the electors of England remember these men when the day of reckoning comes, and in the meanwhile make the country ring with the cry of "NO MILITIA BILL."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. W. CHESSON.

MR. DISRAELI AND THE OPERATIVE ENGINEERS.

—On Wednesday night a meeting of trades' delegates took place at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, to hear a report from a deputation who had waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to call his attention to the recent conduct of the master engineers. Mr. J. Pettie, Secretary to the Trades' Conference, reported that the deputation had been courteously received by Mr. Disraeli, to whom it was stated that they waited on him as a leading Minister of a Cabinet which had professed its wish to protect, as far as possible, the interests of British industry, and to do justice to all parties. They had pointed out to the attention of the right hon. gentleman the advantages connected with the existence of trades' societies, the act of Parliament which gave them a legal existence, and the mode in which they conceived the master engineers to have subverted that act, by requiring men in their employment formally to renounce all connexion with trades' societies, by signing a declaration to that effect, a copy of which was supplied by the deputation. The deputation stated further, that intense anxiety was felt throughout the trade societies of the country generally in reference to this matter, it being feared that the "declaration" might be adopted by employers in other trades, so as to strike at the existence of trade societies at large. The deputation, in conclusion, laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer a copy of a petition which is about to be presented to the House of Commons, praying for inquiry into the conduct of the master engineers, to which they requested the support of the right hon. gentleman, with his colleagues in the Government, and with the House of Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, admitted that the conduct of the master engineers was subversive of the spirit of the law, and that the deputation, in their petition, had adopted the right course of procedure, as he should himself have proposed something of the kind. He would give the petition his most serious attention, and when presented to the House, consider it both as a member of the House and a Minister; for the deputation were right in supposing that he and his colleagues in the Government intended to protect the interests of the British workmen and to do justice to all classes. The report was received without discussion.

CONFESSIONS OF A BURGLAR.—At Huntingdon gaol, on Sunday, Hall made further astounding disclosures, in which he implicates six more associates in crime. This latest disclosure relates to six burglaries, and one highway robbery; in every instance, money, watches, plate, food, apparel, and such other articles as could be carried away, having been stolen. The total, convicted, awaiting their trial, and yet in custody, makes twenty desperadoes Hall has impeached. It is astonishing that so many robberies—some with dreadful violence—should have been committed without any clue, for many months, to the apprehension of this lawless banditti. They did not confine their dark deeds to the county of Huntingdon, but scoured every corner of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and Cambridgeshire, confederating with other desperate characters wherever they went to commit plunder. It has come out that a policeman on the Eastern Counties Railway, near Peterborough, was knocked down and robbed, and, because he resisted, his life was taken; the body was then dragged across the metals, so that the next train going thereon might run over the lifeless man, and make it appear that the poor fellow had lost his life through such an accident. For nearly thirteen years this gang carried on their robberies.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday, at Exeter Hall, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. Among the gentlemen on the platform were the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, the Revs. Dr. Cox, Dr. Tidman, Dr. Beaumont, Dr. Halley, Joshua Harrison, J. A. James, T. James, J. Stratten, J. Alexander, J. Stoughton, J. Sibree, T. Adkins, S. Berne, J. Henson; G. Hitchcock, Esq., and A. Rooker, Esq. (Mayor of Plymouth).

A hymn having been sung, and the Rev. Joshua Harrison offered prayer, the CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings in a brief speech.

The Rev. Dr. TIDMAN, the Foreign Secretary, then read the annual Report. The document commenced by an allusion to the death, during the past year, of the Rev. Joseph Freeman, the Rev. T. Lewis, one of the oldest directors of the society (having been connected with it for forty years), the Rev. Dr. Philip, of South Africa, and the Revs. Robert Thompson, Matthew Woolaston, and Daniel Kenyon, agents of the society abroad. Notwithstanding these deaths, the number of the society's agents had been somewhat increased by the reinforcements which had been sent out. Four missionaries had been added to the Polynesian mission; three had proceeded to India, and one to China; making the number of European agents now sustained by the society 170, together with their wives and families. The amount of the society's income had been for many years inadequate to its annual expenditure, and the funds from which the yearly deficiency was made up were now all but exhausted. The deficiency, however, was this year less than £900, while ten years ago it was about £9,000 [hear, hear]. The present deficiency was the smallest, with one exception, for more than twenty years. Under the head of Polynesia, the Report stated that an improved Raratongan Bible had been recently printed. [The secretary here presented the chairman with a copy, stating that the Raratongan language was acquired by John Williams in the huts of the savages, that when he first visited them they were grossly ignorant, but that now multitudes of them could read the Bible with intelligence and enjoyment in their own language, which had never before been reduced to writing. His lordship acknowledged the gift in suitable terms.] The Report then referred to Tahiti. The French Government had placed many impediments in the way of the missionaries in that island, and the natives were prohibited from rendering voluntary assistance to their pastors. Such restrictions were obviously at variance with the original treaty made by the Queen with the French authorities, in which the unrestricted freedom of the British missionaries was guaranteed; but the events which had occurred in France during the last six months had prevented the directors of the society from seeking redress through the intervention of the British Government. On the 4th of May last, the governor of the island, acting in obedience to a command from Paris, celebrated the anniversary of the French Republic. The day occurred on the Christian Sabbath, and the contemplated desecration of that day led the missionaries to entreat the Christian natives from taking any part in it. The Rev. W. Howe was prosecuted for having openly given this advice, on a charge of attempting to bring the Government into contempt, but the evidence against him miserably failed, and he was unanimously acquitted. Queen Pomare continued to maintain her Christian character in the midst of many difficulties, and her regard for her true friends, the Protestant missionaries of Britain, was too evident to be grateful to those around her. There had been an addition to the Tahitian churches of many youthful converts. Four well-trained native pastors had been ordained over as many churches in those parts of the island which were now placed beyond European oversight. The churches in Jamaica and British Guiana had suffered from the depression of the people, in consequence of low wages and insufficient labour, combined with unequal taxation. There were, however, some indications of social improvement. In Demerara and Berbice the prospect was encouraging. In Demerara there were 2,700 persons connected with the various places of worship, 415 in church fellowship, 393 children under daily instruction, and 600 in the Sabbath-schools. The charge for this district on the society did not exceed £120, the congregation of negro Christians having contributed £412 during the year. In China the prevalence of selfishness and licentiousness, notwithstanding the appearances of refinement, was all but universal. The principles of Confucius were understood by but few, and practical Atheism and gross superstition prevailed amongst the masses of the people. The missionaries, however, were successfully labouring. New converts had been added to several churches in Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, &c. The medical missionaries continued to afford much aid to the afflicted, and the exercise of their benevolence and skill was always accompanied with prayer and Christian instruction. The native pastors were usefully occupied. The directors had received the first copy of a revised Chinese New Testament, printed with moveable metal types at the Shanghai mission press; it surpassed all the publications of former times, and would be sold at the small sum of fourpence. [His lordship was presented with a copy also of this work.] The first publication consisted of four parts, and could not be printed for less than 3s. The entire Scriptures would be printed in a moderate octavo volume, and published for about 1s. 6d.

instead of 7s. as heretofore. An additional missionary had been sent to Hong-Kong, to co-operate with Dr. Legge, a generous friend having engaged to contribute annually the amount required for his support. The Report then alluded to South Africa, and stated that the warlike aspect of the coloured people was in some degree owing to the expressed determination of the settlers to exterminate their race. Notwithstanding the discord and tumult prevailing throughout that continent, the churches continued to enjoy repose, and had greatly increased in numbers. Eighteen native converts had, during the year 1860, been added to the martyrs of Madagascar, while many others had been degraded from posts of honour, and reduced to slavery. At the close of the first half century of modern missions in India, the number of stations was 260; the number of missionaries employed (including twenty-two ordained natives), 403; native agents engaged in teaching and preaching the word of God, 550; Christian churches, 309; members, 17,000; forming the nucleus of a Christian community of more than 100,000 natives, who regularly enjoyed the blessings of evangelical teaching. Mission schools, 1,400; number of scholars, 97,600. By the cash account, it appeared that the income of the society (including donations amounting to £2,315 for the relief of innocent sufferers from the war in South Africa, and £1,416 for widows and orphans of missionaries) was £69,048 12s. 3d.; and the aggregate expenditure, £72,881 6s. The total income from all sources was about £1,000 more than last year.

The Rev. Dr. HALLEY, of Manchester, moved the first resolution:—

That the Report, of which an abstract has now been read, be approved and adopted, and that it be forthwith printed and circulated by the directors. That in reviewing the circumstances and proceedings of the society throughout the year, this meeting humbly bows to the Divine will in those solemn and painful events by which the society has been visited; more especially in the removal of faithful friends and devoted missionaries, in the continued oppression of Tahiti, and the persecution of the Church in Madagascar, and also in the prolonged war in South Africa, by which the social happiness and religious improvement of the native population have been so grievously obstructed. But the meeting, contemplating also the invaluable labours of the society's devoted agents and the large amount of success which has attended their exertions in every section of the mission field, would present its adoring praise to Him whose grace it acknowledges as the only source of wisdom, power, and success.

He thanked God when he thought of what Dr. Philip had done for Africa; and he ventured to say that if the authorities and the colonists had taken his advice many years since, Africa would have been spared much misery, the colonists much treasure, and the British arms some dishonour [applause]. Having referred to some of the other topics mentioned in the Report, the reverend doctor referred to the operation of the society in Tahiti. He did not despair of Tahiti [cheers]. He ventured to say that Mr. Howe had gained a triumph for law and liberty which the proudest and noblest advocate in Paris could not gain for the law, the religion, or the liberty of his own country [cheers]. If there was any relic of liberty or right remaining anywhere under the flag of France, it should be sought in Tahiti rather than in France, in the South Seas rather than in Europe. He could not help saying that if ever retribution had been written on the history of any people, it had been written in characters never to be effaced on the annals of France. The iron hand of despotism might efface the words "liberty, equality, and fraternity," inscribed on their public buildings; but the words "retributive Providence," could never be effaced from the national history of France, so long as the memorials of Tahiti and the account of the expedition of France remained [cheers]. He could not but think of the contrast which the expedition to Rome, and the expedition to Tahiti afforded [hear, hear]. At Rome the people were defended by brave soldiers and numerous fortifications, but France was successful in overcoming them. In Tahiti the Christian spirit prevailed, and the island was thus surrounded with a wall of fire, far more formidable and far more secure than if it had been encompassed with the fortifications of Rome and covered with castles like that of St. Angelo [cheers]. The speaker concluded by a brief reference to the operations of the society in India and China.

Dr. Cox seconded the resolution. He said, the missionary cause was no longer an experiment, it was an experience. It was an experiment, when £13 2s. 6d. constituted the first income of the society, and it was looked upon with jealousy and suspicion; but now trial had passed into triumph—difficulty after difficulty had melted away—missionary after missionary had been sent—thousand after thousand had been subscribed, and the efforts of the great enemy of missionary operations had been dashed into nothing. Time was when two missionaries met in Calcutta, and sighed for the conversion of a single soul; and if nothing more than that had been accomplished, a greater work would have been effected than all the conquests of Cæsar, and a nobler deed would have been done than was ever sung by Roman or Grecian poets. But the progress of the missionary cause was so vast, that thousands and tens of thousands of converts had been made in all parts of the field, multitudes had departed to sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, and multitudes who were living were becoming instruments of good to others [hear, hear]. He had often been struck with the connexion between geographical discovery and missionary enterprise. Missionary enterprise subordinated to itself geographical discovery; and in proportion as fresh knowledge was obtained, all flowed into the missionary channel, and became instrumental in communicating the knowledge of the gospel. There was a period when the prophets of French infidelity sang the song of mistaken triumph, and assured the world that Christianity

would ere long be no more. Those prophets were now in their graves, and Christianity was marching over them to the throne of universal dominion [cheers].

The Lord Mayor being compelled to leave the meeting, the chair was taken by James Kershaw, Esq., M.P.

The Rev. J. A. JAMES, in supporting the resolution, said it would be one of the darkest clouds that could envelope his setting sun, if he were to depart alienated from that platform, or the cause espoused upon it. If he were then stretched upon the bed of death, the London Missionary Society would be among his last thoughts. The Hindoos had a tradition that this world was once united to the fountain of light and love—a scene of undisturbed peace and untainted purity; that by sin it was severed from that fountain, and, like a heaven-stricken spirit, had been ever since plunging deeper and deeper in the abyss of darkness and of misery, and would continue to sink, till gross darkness had entirely enveloped it; when some benignant spirit, invoked by the cries of the wretches who were suffering from this state of degradation, would arise, lay his grasp upon the wandering orb, and lift it up, and unite it again with the original of light and purity [hear, hear]. This was not altogether false; it was Christian truth, however veiled and disfigured by the corruptions of paganism. Our world was morally in that situation. The benign Spirit had arisen; his grasp was upon a sinking world; but he waited for the cry of those who inhabit that world, to lift it up again to the region of light and love, to reflect the glory and to revolve in the attractions of the Sun of Righteousness [cheers]. Their prayers, mixed with faith, must bring down the power that was waiting to pluck a world from misery and death [hear, hear]. But there was another kind of spirit which they must give to the missionary work. He had recently received a letter from one who was a stranger to him, stating that the writer had an income of £125 per annum from land and houses, and was so impressed with the command, "Sell all that ye have, and give alms," and with a desire to obey Christ, that unless he could be informed of any scriptural ground for limiting the application of the precept, he had determined to sell his property, and give the proceeds to the poor of the Lord's family, adding, that he and his wife would rather live in a cottage of £3 a year, and work as servants—which they would be obliged to do—than disobey Christ [hear, hear, and cheers]. He (Mr. James) thought that this partook a little of the extravagance of Christian liberality; but the spirit of the letter was just what was wanted for the conquest of the world for Christ [hear, hear]. The princely merchants of England had set a noble example in liberality; but what had been done, compared to this? If it had not been for a £10,000 legacy, where would the society have been? The king of terrors had been in one sense their friend; but the dead should not do the work of the living; they should not almost ask God to send death amongst the friends of missions to supply the society with funds. God forbid! [hear, hear.] Another thing which was wanted was the energy of the younger ministry. The older men had fallen and were falling. It was impossible to forget the scene exhibited last year at Surrey Chapel, when so many old men conducted the services at the anniversary; but they had only to look back to yesterday (when he who had so graphically described the beloved Doddridge delivered a sermon which Doddridge himself would not have thought it a sacrifice to listen to, if he had left the celestial world and been present on the occasion) to derive encouragement amidst many solicitudes [cheers]. It would have been very beautiful to have had a collection of young men surrounding the pulpit this year, and to have exhibited the blossom of spring, as last year there were those upon whom had fallen the tinge of autumn, and who were in their sere and yellow leaf [cheers]. The missionary cause must prevail, for it was the cause of God; and, to use the language which on that day fifty years ago was employed by the greatest of American preachers, when he delivered his splendid sermon on "Messiah's Throne:"—"The day is rolling on rapidly when the shout of the isles shall swell the thunder of the continent, when the Thames and the Danube, the Tiber and the Rhine, shall call upon the Ganges, the Nile, and the Euphrates, and when the loud concert shall be joined by the Mississippi, the Hudson, and the Amazon, all singing with one heart and one voice, 'Salvation!' 'Hallelujah!' 'The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!' 'Wherefore comfort one another with these words'" [cheers].

Before the collection was made Mr. James announced that a £500 bank note had been put in the plate last night at the Tabernacle, and that a Methodist friend at a public meeting had promised to subscribe a guinea, not per annum, but per day [cheers].

A verse of a hymn having been sung,

The Rev. JAMES STRATTEN moved the second resolution:—

That this meeting regrets to learn from the financial statement this day delivered, that the income of the society is still unequal to its expenditure, and it respectfully urges upon all classes of its friends, and particularly on Congregational associations, the duty and necessity of more liberal and systematic exertions to sustain and increase its funds, so as to prevent the painful necessity of reducing the number of its agents, and contracting the sphere of its exertions.

He said: One principle which he admired in the society was the union of men of different denominations. It was true that it had become virtually Congregational, but there was no repeal of its original and fundamental law. He did not think it was to the honour of the clergy that not one of them was on the platform [hear, hear]. It did not speak in

favour of that ecclesiastical dignitary who so warmly espoused and brought so near to his heart the "dear Mr. Doddsworth," that from every church and chapel under his jurisdiction the London Missionary Society was expelled [hear, hear].

The Rev. Dr. BEAUMONT seconded the resolution. He regarded the man as greatly honoured of God, who should be permitted to translate the four Evangelists. Morrison, Milne, and other noble men who had been referred to, had accomplished this mighty work. Morrison, who made the original translation into Chinese, was his own brother-in-law, and a descendant of Dr. Milne, who was now in China, was his own son-in-law, and he could but feel the reflection of their honours upon himself. What a mass of intellect was now lying dark and dormant, which required to be infused with life and energy, which the gospel was calculated to impart. The man who admired intellectual light, therefore, could not fail to aid the onward movement of a society like that [hear, hear]. The moralist, moreover, could not do better than give a five hundred pound note for its treasury, because the morals which were taught by this society were the purest that had ever been promulgated in any age or in any country of the world. Among all the names which had been mentioned on that platform, there were two which had not fallen from the lips of any speaker present; and as he had preached in the Tabernacle only the previous evening, the memory of those names came over him with peculiar power on the present occasion; he alluded to Whitefield and Wesley [cheers]. There was John Wesley; he went to Oxford a young man, and there having obtained all the learning which that far-famed university could give him, he turned his back and walked away never more to return, proclaiming that he was a man of one book, with the world for his parish [cheers]. He rang the chimes on throughout England, and then died, leaving a few silver spoons, a well-worn clergyman's suit, and the Methodist connexion [cheers]. Let that society stand up, go straight, succumb to no one [cheers]—and then he would say, *Eato perpetua* [cheers].

ALFRED ROOKER, Esq., Mayor of Plymouth, supported the resolution. The resolution did not appeal for an increase of funds, in order that the operations of the society might be extended; the simple question was, would they sustain those efforts which they had already commenced, and prosecuted thus far? [hear.] During the last year the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire had not contributed so largely as in former years—a fact which ought to be known, that it may never occur again [cheers]. He thought that more missionary information was needed to be circulated among the churches, and suggested that if the ministers at the missionary prayer meetings would read extracts from the *Missionary Chronicle*, instead of the customary address, more interest would be excited in behalf of missionary operations [hear, hear]. He alluded to the remarks which had been made by the secular press upon Captain Gardiner and the Patagonian Mission, in proof of this, and concluded an eloquent and impressive speech, by showing the complete efficiency of the gospel of Christ to meet the necessities of man, and by urging upon the Christian Church the necessity of more vigorous and determined efforts for the extension of missionary operations in all parts of the world.

The Rev. JOHN SUGDEN, from India, moved:—

That Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart., be the Treasurer, that the Rev. Dr. Tidman be the Foreign Secretary, and the Rev. Ebenezer Prout be the Home Secretary for the ensuing year: that the directors who are eligible be re-appointed, and that the gentlemen whose names have been transmitted by their respective auxiliaries, and approved by the aggregate meeting of delegates, be chosen to fill up the places of those who retire, and that the directors have power to fill up any vacancies that may occur.

The Rev. JOHN GAWTHORNE, of Derby, seconded it, when it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. C. HARRISON proposed, and the Rev. HENRY BEVIS seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Alderman Kershaw, for his kindness in taking the chair on its vacation by the Lord Mayor, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. KERSHAW acknowledged the compliment, and the Doxology having been sung, the proceedings terminated.

The evening meeting was held at Finsbury Chapel, and was very numerously attended. The following gentlemen took part in the proceedings:—The Revs. J. K. Holland, St. Ives, J. Sugden, missionary from Bangalore, G. Rose, Bermondsey, W. Bevan, Wolverhampton, W. Harbutt, from Samoa, W. Roberts, and E. Smith, Esq.

BRITISH MISSIONS.

The annual meeting was held yesterday week, at Exeter Hall; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., presiding. Prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Hamilton, of Barbican Chapel.

The CHAIRMAN made a brief introductory address. He liked short and sweet speeches; and that nobody might plead the bad example of the Chairman, he would simply commend this cause to the notice and affection of the meeting [applause].

The Rev. Dr. MASSIE read the annual Report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The sums contributed this year from churches by "October," or other collections in aid of British Missions, amount to £5,616 8s. 9d. The October collections alone produced £5,161 0s. 10d. As compared with last year, there is a diminution of £154 10s. 6d. Forty-eight congregations have contributed, from whom no such aid was received in 1850 51; and of the congregations which made collections during the last year, fifty-three have not yet made any remittance. There are nearly 245 self-sustaining congregations, whose pastors

and deacons have placed the British Missions among their consistent and continual objects of regard and support. The society now employs 47 agents. The stations in 38 counties, occupied by missionaries or grantees of the society, number 122, through 335 parishes, and embracing 404 towns, villages, and hamlets. The missionaries, grantees, and 155 lay preachers, occupy 409 chapels and rooms, and conduct or superintend 163 Sunday-schools, and 32 day-schools. Their hearers may be computed at 38,223; and 4,837, the members of their churches, amidst a surrounding population of 450,000. The Sunday-school teachers who labour with them 1,554, and the children in attendance are reported 12,067. During the past year, six new stations have been adopted, and fourteen new agents or grantees have been employed. The funds have not this year so largely benefited by legacies as during the year which preceded. The receipts have been from subscriptions, £1,177 12s. 7d.; from cards, £522 3s. 5d.; from incidental collections, £221 4s. 11d.; donations, £300 2s. 7d.; legacies, £672 6s. 5d.; associations, £720 10s. 3d.; boxes, £26 15s. 10d.; British Missions, collections, &c., £1,831 15s. 6d.; interest on stock, £174 5s. 8d.; making a total of £5,646 16s. 9d. The committee has lent, from M. John Hassall's funds, to aid in building Home Mission chapels, or in helping to liquidate the debt upon them, £300; and has expended on the work of missions, and in the administration of the society, £6,563 1s. 2d. The amount contributed for the support of the Mission of the Irish Society by several of the churches has this year exceeded any local contribution in former years. In the more dependent stations, nearly £340 have been raised, besides contributions at, and on behalf of, Sligo and Kingstown, where the ministerial salaries have been altogether locally contributed. The resources of the society have equalled the expenditure. This, however, has been limited by the lack of agents suited to the work, whom the committee could confidently engage at the stations. Subscriptions, collections, donations, &c., during the year have amounted to £2,217 6s. 7d., and the disbursements for the stations, the expense of offices, and the Irish administration, have reached £1,756 4s. 6d. But the engagements for the next year will require a larger expenditure. The Board has deemed it prudent to make new arrangements for future operations. The Rev. J. D. Smith, of Kingstown, that he might afford every facility to such arrangements, placed before the Board his resignation, and the Committee to whom it was referred, after a most cordial concurrence in approving terms of his devoted and energetic services for his adopted country, agreed to recommend that the resignation of his office as secretary resident in Ireland should be accepted, and cherished the hope that his services will be secured, and his general endeavours countenanced, by the Irish Evangelical Society in its future operations. The Board has completed the new arrangements rendered necessary by this change, and resolved that the office of secretary for the Home Missionary Society and the Irish Evangelical Society shall be held by one man for England and Ireland, and that the administration of both societies shall, as much as possible, enjoy the concentrated counsel and supervision of the Board of British Missions. The churches planted and watered by the Colonial Missionary Society are thriving. The committee has, during the year, sought to increase the efficiency of the society. Four ministers have been sent to the colonies since the last annual meeting,—Mr. Clarke, to Hobart-town; Mr. Harmer, to New Zealand; Mr. Leonard, to Western Australia; Mr. D'Emden, to Van Diemen's Land. Thirty-four ministers are wholly or in part sustained by the society in the colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, New Zealand, and the Australias. Many others, once assisted by the society, are now supported by the congregations they have gathered. Two collegiate institutions are assisted; one, exclusively theological, at Toronto; and the other general, at Liverpool, Nova Scotia. The gross income of the society for the year, including the balance of last year, is £3,275 14s. 2d., and its expenditure, £2,966 8s. There is a balance in the treasurer's hands of £306 9s. 2d.; but there are acceptances, which will become due by the end of June, to the amount of £426 10s. 8d. Other colonies are appealing to the committee for ministers, which cannot be complied with for want of funds.

The Rev. Dr. MORISON moved the following resolution:—

That the Report now read be adopted and printed for circulation under the direction of the Board; that the representations it affords of the present condition of England, and of the operations of the Home Missionary Society, demand the services and prompt attention of all Christians to whom God has committed the means of promoting evangelical labours; and that, cordially approving of all the objects contemplated by the British Missions, this meeting would encourage the Board in their efforts for England, that they may render accessible, to multitudes in populous towns and rural districts, the means of scriptural instruction, as the only effectual antidote to the errors which prevail in every form or symbol of Popery, and to whatever delusions may be fostered or propagated by the enemies of Christianity.

It was not a little to be regretted that at this day, and after Christian appliances had been so largely enjoyed and so long at work, there should be such a pressing, and, in some respects, such an increasing necessity for the operations of the Home Missionary Society [hear, hear]. He believed that if the society had only brought out the statistics of the case, and made men acquainted with the actual necessities of a spiritual kind which existed among their fellow-creatures, it would not have laboured in vain [hear, hear]. When this and similar institutions began their work for the amelioration of our country, nothing was so common (and he was old enough to remember it) as the assertion that there was no conceivable necessity for the efforts which we were proposing to make, and that it was the highest possible presumption in any set of men to seek, as we were seeking, the evangelization of our country. But the investigations of the last twenty or thirty years had led to the discovery of the very general prevalence of ignorance among the people, which left no reason whatever to doubt the necessity of the efforts which had been made, and which could not but create an overwhelming feeling, that the means they possessed for meeting the actual necessity were most inadequate for that purpose [hear, hear]. He did not hesitate to say that the reasons which originally led to operations of the

Home Missionary Society, instead of having been diminished, had been augmented, he was going to say a hundredfold. Though there might be a great variety of opinions, especially among Nonconformists, as to the political measures that should be adopted to meet the emergencies of the times; he hoped there was no variety of opinion as regarded the moral and spiritual means that ought to be employed to counteract, by all possible means, the influence of that virus which was now being poured into the public mind [applause]. He had lately told a clergyman, an old friend of his, "You evangelical men are going to repose on a pillow that will some day prove to be a pillow filled with thorns. You have an idea that, because you have an Archbishop at the head of your Church who is most friendly to Protestant interests, and because you have clergymen high in rank who have taken a decided step against the Puseyism of the times, you are flattering yourselves that Puseyism is at a discount." He (Dr. Morison) often travelled about the country, and he could say unhesitatingly, that wherever he went to advocate the cause of evangelical truth there was a Puseyite before him [hear, hear]—a man who was endeavouring by insidious methods to introduce Popery under the guise of the Church of England [applause].

The Rev. Mr. KIRKUS seconded the resolution: There was something in the very name of the society that suggested that about them great interest should exist. A Home Missionary Society! It seemed to suggest to him a certain peculiarity by which all Christian institutions were strengthening and making powerful the religion of the world. It seemed to remind him of its domesticity [hear, hear]. When he looked back to the beautiful mythology of Greece and Rome, and remembered their exquisite maxims, and saw how they were entwined with the best and tenderest feelings of the human heart,—how they impressed the souls and made holy the minds of those who received them, he did think, that unless they made their own religion a matter of domesticity—a thing of heart and home—a something to come to every man, and to bring with it the recommendations which should gain it admittance into his household; unless it should be permitted to come and be with him and sup with him,—unless religion had something of this about it, it would miss that eloquence and power which was sufficient alone to keep up the mythologies of Greece and Rome, false and foolish as they were. It was thus with their religion, and the agents employed by the societies were proclaiming it. They brought it to men's homes, and showed them how it acted upon the greatness of a nation, and upon the glory of a community—upon the moral and temporal benefits which men most earnestly covet. There was something else he would say, and it was the expression of regret that he gathered from the empty benches before him [hear, hear]. He almost thought he could see, written in large hand on the backs of those benches, a sort of hint—a very mild and cautious hint—a sort of hint of unpopularity which that society seemed to labour under. He hoped it was not so [hear, hear]—but he would take the benefit of the doubt, and suppose, that the society was partly unpopular, and lacking the favour it deserved. Now, he appealed to them as Englishmen, belonging to that great country which had ever been distinguished for overcoming the greatest obstacles—had they a society that lacked favour, and specially needed help—had they a society from which many stood aloof? It became them to take up that very institution, and make it a stimulus for them to go on [cheers]. It had ever been so in the course of the lives of great men. Knew they not of one great commander who, when he would have led his men against another army, was reminded that it was an unlucky day on which he was called to fight? "Then I will put it among the fortunate days," he cried, and he took his little band, and led them to victory. Let it be so with them [hear, hear]. If there be anything specially weak, which needed help, let them, by diligence and courage, more than make up what was lacking in its behalf, and let it become the most helped of all God-like institutions.

The collection was then made, during which a hymn was sung.

The Rev. Dr. MASSIE announced, that Mr. Charles Hindley was about to leave the chair, having to attend the House of Commons [hear, hear]. Mr. Thomas Thompson, whose name was a banner and a watchword to Home Missionaries and their friends throughout the country, had kindly consented to occupy the chair during the remainder of the evening.

The Rev. J. G. MIALLE, of Bradford, rose to move—

That the aspect of religious conflict in Ireland, under the altered condition of the people, the decrease of its population, and the more free and inquiring spirit of its peasantry, give hope that, were suitably vigorous and enlightened efforts made for the diffusion of Scriptural truth, and a more prayerful dependence cherished in the grace of the Holy Spirit, evangelical Missions, sustained by the voluntary liberality of Christian Churches, would prove the best means for the conversion of the inhabitants, the overthrow of Papal usurpations, and the maintenance of peace and good government in the country; that, therefore, more prompt and liberal aid to the Irish Evangelical Society is urged, that the committee may be enabled to sustain its Missions, and encourage the Churches in Ireland to become energetic, and to extend their influence on the regions round them by self-sustained co-operation.

There was one thing that every speaker owed to himself, and that was, to maintain the importance of his own resolution against all comers [laughter and cheers]. Now, he felt, that whatever might be the importance attached to the resolution that had just been proposed to the meeting, he was warranted in claiming for the resolution which he now had the honour of proposing, no less of emphasis and no less of importance [cheers]. Of all the interests that

might belong to the British empire—which might belong to home—to the colonies—there were certainly no interests whatever which could be regarded as superior to those which connect themselves with the name of Ireland [hear, hear]. They could think of some nations, the picture of one of which might, under altered circumstances, with a few varieties, do for a picture of some other nation; but Ireland stood completely alone. There was a class of persons with whom inferiority was always a disgrace, from whatever cause that inferiority might arise; and there was a set of persons who, whenever the name of Ireland was mentioned, were apt to be stung into impatience by its very sound, and to think of it as one would think of noxious vermin and uncontrollable reptiles; and who would turn with a sort of despairing feeling to any nostrum of the day that professed to relieve such a state of things. If, on some gloomy and stormy day, that very Ireland were to be found swallowed up beneath the ocean; and if Bristol or Liverpool were for the first time to be looking across the Atlantic, unimpeded in their view, he really believed there would be a great many persons who would think such an event was about the best thing that could befall the British people, and that it would put an end at once to all the anxieties that had pestered our politicians and religious philanthropists from generation to generation. With such views as these, it might well be supposed, the present society had no sympathy whatever [hear, hear, and cheers]. They believed that they held in their hands that, and that only, which could benefit Ireland, and that there were needed only a believing heart, an energetic and active hand, in order to exhibit it to Ireland and the world at large [cheers]. It became us not, remembering that there were no nobler adversaries against the Church of Rome than which came from the very place in which the Church of Rome had predominated—it did not become us, who had spent oceans of blood and poured out vast treasures upon a distant and desolate rock at Gibraltar—it did not become us, who were spending at this moment the hard earned substance of the people, in order that we might subdue and put down a few barbarous tribes out in Caffraria, a country which, when we had gained it, would not be worth possessing—it did not become us, who had a name for religion and philanthropy, and everything that was great and noble—it did not become us to suffer Ireland to fall down in wretchedness and contempt, and permit her name to be that which every sneering foreigner might throw at us with reproach, derision, and disdain [loud cheers]. It was impossible to look at Ireland without perceiving that there was in that country one enormous evil, under the influence of which all other evils seemed to sink away, as comparatively insignificant and inferior. When he looked at Ireland, he saw a land trodden down by a mighty foreign domination [hear, hear]—a land that had undergone famine of every kind and degree of intensity—a land over which contagious influence had been exerting its power—a land which was subject to all those dangerous influences which ever went under the name and the guise of Popery [hear, hear]. Was he wrong in calling Popery one of the greatest evils to which human nature could be subjected? Could that be anything else than an evil, which annihilated man's individuality, which destroyed man's responsibility, which took him out of the great relation in which he should be exhibited to God, and which made him a mere spiritual machine, subject only to priestly influences and priestly domination? It was a part of the heirloom of Protestant Nonconformists to be the enemy of Popery in all its forms [loud cheers]. That was one of the things to which they were solemnly pledged, and they were bound to transmit that pledge to their sons [cheers]. He begged to conclude his remarks with an illustration he had met with in the pages of an admired author. A person was about landing on one of the Dublin quays, when he saw before him a tottering, ragged, trembling old man. He seemed steeped in misery, saying not a word; he continued to present himself to the visitor wherever he went, in his trembling, filthy aspect. At length, at the repeated sight of the man, the stranger asked him what he meant by thus placing himself before him. He said, "What do you want? I find you ask me for nothing." At length, the miserable object replied, "Don't you see, sir, that I am begging all over?" [hear, hear.] And surely Ireland was just in this painful predicament. It did not utter an articulate petition,—it did not tell what its requirements were; but, placing itself, in its misery and destitution, before the Christian world, it was "begging all over" [hear, hear]. And he asked those present, and, through them, the congregations of the land, whether there could be a more noble enterprise than that of sending the Bible to this impoverished, destitute, and degraded population? He asked, remembering that it was British hands that were stained with Irish blood, whether there be not some compensation and remedy for the evils of Ireland? The English nation held in their hands the Gospel, and the circulation of that book would make Ireland great. Many of England's sons had learned the power and energy of that Gospel; they had learned to believe in things unseen as yet; and thus they were reminded that they were destined to overcome the Irish nation by the word of God and the power of the truth, and that they had only to go up to the good land in order to possess it [loud cheers].

The Rev. ANDREW REED, of Norwich, seconded the resolution. He felt glad to have that opportunity of acknowledging the testimony borne by Horsman to the Dissenters, on the question of Popery in Ireland. That gentleman, stepping from his position as a Churchman, said:—We (the Churchmen) are greatly indebted to the Dissenters.

There have been many perversions to Popery from the Established Church, but rarely have such perversions occurred from the body of Dissenters; and we may have to be glad of their assistance as a barrier against Popery" [loud cheers]. When Churchmen spoke thus kindly and honourably, was it the time for Protestant Dissenters to be sleeping or inactive? He was no advocate for compromising matters, either in politics or in religion [hear, hear]. Right influences, blending with each other, coalesced with each other. In the religion of Ireland, this system of compromise existed; and thus independent Christians in that country could scarcely be said to have a genial atmosphere, or a fair field for the exhibition of their Christianity. He sometimes questioned himself as to whether they had not determined too closely to abide by their denominational peculiarities. This, he thought, was injurious to the cause they had at heart.

The Rev. JOSIAH HENSON (of Canada) supported the resolution.

The Rev. WM. LEASK moved:—

That the best thanks of this meeting be offered to Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., for his courteous and efficient services as chairman, and that the following gentlemen constitute the Board and its officers during the year, with power to fill up vacancies.

The names having been read by the Rev. Dr. MASSIE,

The Rev. E. MORLEY seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Charles Hindley, Esq., and to Thomas Thompson, Esq., for their kindness in taking the chair, the Benediction was pronounced, and the meeting separated.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual breakfast took place in Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday morning, shortly after six o'clock, when above 300 of the members and friends of the association partook of an excellent breakfast, under the presidency of Lord HARROWBY. Among the guests was his Excellency the American Minister. A letter of apology was received from the Hon. A. Kinnaird. The cloth being removed, the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name" was sung, and prayer offered. The Rev. W. W. Robinson—who warned young men against intemperance, and especially against that "Lilliputian steam engine," commonly termed a cigar—the Rev. Thomas Nolan, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, the Rev. R. Young, and the American Minister, addressed the assembly. His Excellency said he felt happy to express the entire sympathy between the country he had the honour to represent and our own, and especially between the young of those countries, for it was to them that both nations looked for the preservation of the institutions they so much prized. If the young men of England were true to themselves and their country, and if the young men of the United States were true to themselves and their country, and these went together, and took the Bible as their standard, they could not only give their laws, but their religion, to the whole world.

THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The 198th anniversary festival of this society was held on Wednesday, and was, according to ancient custom, inaugurated by a full service at St. Paul's Cathedral; the Rev. Canon Blomfield preached, selecting for his text, "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." In the evening the friends and supporters of the society dined together in the splendid hall of the Merchant Tailors' Company. The Lord Mayor, according to precedent, occupied the chair. "The Church and Queen" was proposed and drunk with all due honours. The Archbishop of Canterbury, taking up the strain of the sermon in the Cathedral, dwelt on the increased claims which the clergy possessed on the aid of the laity from the limitation of the funds appropriated to their support. The Bishop of London mentioned that he and the Lord Mayor were fellow-townsmen, and contemporaries; that they were Whittingtons in their respective capacities; and it was a source of the highest gratification to him to see his lordship filling so worthily the position which he occupied. The right rev. prelate was visibly affected in making these allusions. Although the attendance at the Cathedral and at the dinner was unusually scanty, the Treasurer announced a result in £ s. d. unprecedented in the annals of the institution. He stated, that £73 had been collected in the Cathedral; that £902 had been contributed at the dinner; that the annual subscriptions amounted to £280; that the dividends on stock were £265; and the total receipts reached the sum of £1,520.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT.—A very important work, under the title of "The Free Church of Ancient Christendom, and its Subjugation under Constantine," by Basil H. Cooper, B.A., is on the eve of publication. This work comprises a sketch of the history of Christianity during the first three centuries, with special reference to its polity; showing how the Church, by the loss of her internal freedom, and by bartering her apostolical constitution for the prelatical system, sank, at length, under the vassalage of the State. It is enriched with the results of the latest learned researches, including Schlie-mann's investigations into the Clementine forgeries, and Mr. Cureton's labours on the recently-discovered Syriac MSS. of Ignatius. Ample use has also been made of the invaluable treatise of Hippolytus—a Christian Father of the beginning of the third century—which was long supposed to be lost, but has been recently discovered.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The adjourned session of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was held, on Friday morning, at New Broad-street Chapel; the Rev. Dr. Harris presiding.

The subject of chapel-building came on for discussion, and the result was the appointment of a committee to consider the matter, and report thereon to the autumnal meeting. The Rev. Mr. Pearce, of Salford, in seconding a resolution to this effect, stated that fifty chapels in connexion with the Lancashire Chapel-building Society, were to be erected in the course of five years, and to this grand project George Haddfield, Esq., had nobly come forward with a promise of £5,000, which was £100 to each chapel [cheers]. Several other gentlemen had given £1,000 each [renewed cheering].

After some discussion on the subject of terms of membership of the Union, the Rev. Dr. Burder, as a representative of the *Evangelical Magazine*, rose to move a resolution expressing the thanks of the Union to Dr. Campbell for the satisfactory and talented manner in which he conducted the periodicals of the Union, and their deep and increasing obligations, as a body, to him for his untiring exertions in that capacity, and urging on the ministers assembled the desirability of exerting themselves to promote the circulation of those periodicals. Dr. Burder bore a high testimony to Dr. Campbell, both for attacking error and defending truth. The Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, cordially seconded the resolution, expressing his approval of Dr. Campbell's editorial conduct during the past year. The Rev. Dr. Morrison, the Rev. A. Reed, of Norwich, and the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, supported the resolution. The Rev. Dr. Campbell then came forward, amidst great applause, and in a brief address expressed his grateful thanks for the kind expressions contained in the resolution, and his deep thankfulness at the cordiality which had been manifested on the part of those who had formerly felt it their duty to oppose him [cheers]. He referred, with particular pleasure, to the cordial expressions of Mr. Miall, of Bradford, and expressed his hope that increased union might be productive of increased strength.

The resolution having passed unanimously, the subject of congregational education came up, when the Rev. Josiah Viney read the eighth annual Report, an abstract of which is given in our report of the public meeting of the Congregational Board of Education. A short discussion ensued, and an urgent appeal was made for aid.

Mr. E. Swaine (a deacon of the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Leifchild) then read a paper "on the Duty of Christian Churches adequately to sustain their own Pastors," in which he took occasion to point out the many modes in which deacons and other lay members might render valuable aid in conjunction with their ministers. The paper, which was very ably written, was cordially received, and a resolution requesting that it be placed at the disposal of the committee of the Union for publication was carried with hearty unanimity. The Rev. S. M'All in moving the resolution, referred to the alleged poverty of a large number of country pastors—having, it was said, in many cases, incomes of scarcely more than £50. He thought these inequalities were greatly exaggerated, and that Congregational ministers were better off than was generally supposed. Other gentlemen, however, dissented from this view. Dr. Campbell referred emphatically to what was done by the United Presbyterians of Scotland in furtherance of the various schemes of Christian philanthropy connected with their churches, and urged the exhibition of similar zeal on the part of Congregationalists. Eventually it was resolved to appoint a committee to consider the best means for carrying out the suggestions contained in Mr. Swaine's paper. Another paper, which had been prepared by the Rev. Eliezer Jones, of Plymouth, "on the Duty of United Effort to spread the Distinctive Principles of Nonconformity," was, for want of time, postponed till the next autumnal meeting of the Union, which is to be held at Bradford, in Yorkshire.

The question of the Maynooth Grant was then brought under discussion by the proposal of a resolution condemnatory of the grant on the part of the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown. When the subject was brought forward it was more than half-past two, and the assembly was appointed to separate at three. The resolution proposed by Mr. Brown was the same as that subsequently adopted (and given at length below), except the last sentence. It contained no reference to the *Regium Donum*, but characterized the Maynooth Grant as "an insult to the Protestant feeling of this country." Dr. Massie having briefly seconded the resolution,

The Rev. J. Kennedy, of Stepney, rose and said that he regretted that the resolution had not been drawn up in a way to secure unanimity. Himself and many of his friends found it impossible to vote for the clause specifying their objection to the Maynooth Grant as an insult to the Protestant feeling of this country. He proposed, for the sake of unanimity, the omission of the clause; but as this proposal was not acquiesced in, he brought it forward as an amendment.

Mr. Samuel Morley seconded the amendment. He thought that at this juncture it was especially important that they should take their stand upon intelligible and unassailable grounds. He could not consent to condemn the Maynooth Grant for reasons different from the *Regium Donum*—and if the one was specially mentioned, he thought the other ought to be included in their condemnation.

Mr. Josiah Conder thought it was impossible pro-

perly to discuss so important a subject at that late hour. As there was no likelihood of their coming to a unanimous decision, he urged that they should pass over the resolution, and proceed with the remaining business—though he was prepared to state his reasons for adopting the motion as it stood.

The Rev. A. Reed could not approve of giving the question the "go-by." If it was necessary, let them go to a division, that the majority might decide. He could not consent to abandon all reference to the peculiar objections to Popery. They were Protestants as well as Nonconformists.

Dr. Campbell thought that they could not avoid an expression of their opinion on this momentous subject. He was opposed to all endowments, but first and foremost to the Maynooth Grant. It was the weakest part of the system; let them attack it first. He dwelt upon the fearful influence of Popery on the continent and in the colonies.

Dr. Halley, if he stood alone, would strenuously protest against placing the endowment to Catholics on a different footing to that of other religious bodies. The support of Protestants by State pay was as much an "insult" to Catholics, as a grant to Catholics was to Protestants. If there were to be endowments, let error be supported by the State, rather than the truth, which ought to be free of all such trammels and contamination. He deprecated the No-Popery cry, which was so industriously being raised, and took the opportunity of paying a tribute to the *Nonconformist*, for the able, consistent, and manly stand it had taken on this subject.

After some further discussion, the resolution was referred to a committee, composed of the movers and seconders of the motion, and amendment, as well as of a subsequent resolution on the *Regium Donum*, to consider whether it could not be drawn up in terms which would secure unanimity, and to present it to an adjourned meeting at Radley's Hotel.

A resolution relating to the expulsion of missionaries from continental states was then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned to Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, where dinner had been provided.

At four o'clock, the attendance being very numerous, business was resumed by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown bringing up the report of the committee on the Maynooth Grant. He stated that the following resolution had been unanimously agreed to as a kind of compromise without any abandonment of principle on either side:—

That this assembly desires to renew its emphatic protest against all endowments of religious teachers, or religious institutions, by the State, under whatever pretence, and in whatever form such endowment may be made. The assembly believes that the Voluntary principle, if fully developed, is capable of supplying amply the spiritual necessities of mankind, and regards State-payments for the professed support of religion, as contrary to the truth of God, increasingly opposed to the most enlightened convictions of the public mind, and the tendencies of society, and condemned by the works, if not by the words, of the best members of those religious communities by whom it was received. On this conviction the assembly bases its protest against the continuance of any form of national support to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, in common with the *Regium Donum* to the Presbyterian churches in Ireland, and all other similar grants, believing such support to be a flagrant violation of a principle which it holds to be sacred, and fraught with the greatest mischiefs to society, and danger to the civil liberties of mankind.

Dr. Massie cordially seconded the amended, as he had done the original, resolution, though he thought the Church of England in Ireland was as worthy of specific condemnation as the *Regium Donum*.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, amidst considerable cheering.

The Rev. J. G. Miall briefly moved a resolution condemnatory of church-rates, containing a specific reference to the valuable services of Mr. Trelawny as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the subject. Rev. A. Reed, in seconding it, referred to the happy manner in which they had extinguished church-rates in Norwich. In his parish the vestry had appointed delegates to the Anti-state-church Conference, and the act was duly registered in the vestry book [laughter]. Since the new version of the law they had held a parish meeting, and appointed a committee to inquire into the necessity for a rate. That committee had never met, and never would meet [laughter]. The Rev. G. Smith, in reply to a question, said the committee of the Union thought it scarcely worth while to petition the expiring Parliament on the subject, but urged Dissenters to make it a prominent question on the hustings [hear, hear].

The resolution was carried.

The Rev. Dr. Stowell then moved, and the Rev. Mr. Dickenson seconded, a resolution expressing gratification at the promised discontinuance of the English *Regium Donum* by the late Government, and a hope that the new Ministry would pursue the same policy. It was stated in the course of a short discussion that the grant did not figure in the estimates for the present year.

The Rev. Mr. Glyde moved a resolution condemnatory of the inequalities and imperfection of the present marriage law, and dwelt in detail upon some of its most objectionable features, such as the registration fees, the injustice of the charges in marriage by license, the distinction between "churches" and "chapels," the right of registrars to use any registered chapel for celebrating that ceremony without the consent of the trustees, &c. Mr. Reed forcibly referred to the evil consequences to the poor who were unable to pay, of the law requiring a fee of 7s. The Report of the Norwich City Mission showed that it was a fruitful source of immorality. Mr. Conder stated that he believed that the whole question of the Marriage Law was under the consideration of the Registrar-General, with a view to amendment, and that before long he hoped a bill would be brought in for that purpose. The Committee of Deputies had taken the matter up, and would be happy to receive facts bearing upon the subject from their friends in the country.

After the usual votes of thanks, the assembly separated, to meet again in October next, at Bradford.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The annual meeting was held at Crosby Hall, on Wednesday evening last, Samuel Morley, Esq., presiding. Among the gentlemen on the platform we observed Sir J. B. Williams, of Wem; Messrs. Alfred Rooker, Mayor of Plymouth; S. Morley, H. Rutt, C. Reed, H. Child, D. W. Wire, J. Conder, W. Rutt; Revs. T. Adkins, J. Kelly, A. E. Pearce, J. Gawthorne, J. C. Hine, J. N. Goulty, G. Smith, J. C. Harrison, J. Viney, S. Curwen, J. Kennedy, Dr. Massie, A. Good, W. J. Unwin, and Eustace Conder.

The Rev. J. N. Goulty, of Brighton, having commenced the proceedings with prayer,

The CHAIRMAN said they were met on that occasion—at all events, those who represented the Congregational Board of Education—as the friends of what was called Voluntary Education. This principle they believed to be equal to the work of promoting, on sound principles, the education of the people. They did not mean to say that, by large grants of money on the part of benevolent individuals, the people of this country would be educated, or, perhaps, could be educated; but they did mean to say that the Voluntary principle was equal to help the people to educate themselves [cheers]. Their main principle was, that the duty of educating the child belongs to the parent, and that with this duty no State could interfere without doing mischief; and that they would be found, in the long run, to be the best friends of popular education who sought to prepare and help forward competent teachers for the important work of exciting, on the part of parents, wherever opportunity offered, a greater appreciation of the blessings of education, and the value of a sound system of instruction for their children [cheers]. They felt quite satisfied, that if half the amount of earnestness which some excellent men were manifesting with a view to obtain legislative interference in the matter of education, were to be exerted for the purpose of creating a greater interest in the popular mind on behalf of a good education for the people, the work on which they had set their hearts would be accomplished both sooner and better, than by the success of those plans which those earnest friends were seeking to have adopted by the Legislature [cheers]. The views of gentlemen who differ from them they held in great respect; while, at the same time, they asserted their right, nay, their duty, as men and as citizens of a free country, to proclaim and propagate their own distinctive principles on so important a matter [hear, hear]. The Board had to recount with great thankfulness the events of the past year, and to solicit aid for the future. They desired not to interfere with other bodies, except to excite them to honest rivalry, or rather competition, which they believe would be found to be the safest principle on which to proceed, and by which the greatest measure of education would be secured for the country [hear, hear]. They had no complaint to make of any religious body, and only one request, and that was, a free stage and no favour, that the people might themselves judge of the value or otherwise of the article which the Board had to offer [hear]. And he had no doubt whatever, that the party who could furnish the best sort of education would be the most successful [hear]. They did not pretend to say that there were not large masses of people who needed help in connexion with this matter; but they felt perfectly sure, that a large proportion of the working people of this country did not require an education for their children for nothing, although there were cases, not a few perhaps, towards whom the efforts of benevolent persons might be wisely and beneficially extended; while it was doubtless greatly to be desired, that a different tone from that which now prevailed should be held towards the poor in reference to education [hear, hear]. Let them be dealt with honestly and fearlessly, and the result would be a hearty response [cheers].

The Rev. JOSEPH VINEY read the Report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The great work of the Board from the beginning, has been the training and appointing young persons, of both sexes, as efficient teachers of youth. This work has been steadily pursued. During the past year, ten male and fifteen female teachers have been appointed to schools, making since the commencement, 100 teachers who have enjoyed the benefits of the institution. There are daily gathered under the care of teachers trained by the Board, many thousands of children in different parts of the country. How great their results, the future alone can divulge. The Board regrets to be under the necessity of reporting the resignation of Miss Whitmore, as mistress of the female department; but is pleased to be able to add, that a successor has been found in the person of Miss Towers, who, from the testimonials received of her character and qualifications, promises to be an efficient and valuable coadjutor. Large numbers of public meetings, lectures, and conferences, have taken place during the year. The Board has issued, during the past year, many thousand copies of its various tracts. Twelve of these, forming a neat volume, are now presented to the public. The *Educator*, a quarterly periodical, which commenced last May, has secured a permanent place in our serial literature. The sale of school materials, at reduced prices, has considerably increased. Homerton College, sacred to Nonconformity, is now occupied by the Principal and Pupils of the Board of Education, and will henceforth be the *Alma Mater* of those who, in connexion with this institution, shall be trained as teachers of the young. It has been thoroughly adapted to the purposes and requirements of the Board, whose Normal and Model Schools, with their respective principals, will, for the future, here find a commodious, healthy, and, it is hoped, pleasant retreat.

It is suggested that, to place the institution in an unfettered position, its permanent income must be considerably augmented. If all could be induced to do a tithe of what some are doing, embarrassment would be speedily at an end, and many long-cherished projects, especially those of aiding necessitous schools, and originating new ones, be easily accomplished. So nobly have the public responded to appeals on behalf of Homerton College, that there is danger of the annual subscriptions experiencing a collapse. To prevent this, great effort has been necessary, and has been put forth; and the Board earnestly entreats its friends throughout the country to second its exertions by their annual contributions. To ministers and deacons of churches it most respectfully looks for a share in their collections—for the occasional use of their chapels or school-rooms when pleading for its objects—and for their personal advocacy of its reasonable claims; while from individual Christians it asks for a place in their benevolent assistance, assured that, however unromantic the object, a candid consideration will pronounce it second to few in its importance and its value. Glad would it be to dispense with the necessity for these pecuniary appeals; but as it has not yet reached the enviable position which would warrant such dignified silence, it must submit to the common law of benevolent organisations, and respectfully ask for what it cannot afford to forego. The Board is gratified to state, that it has received information of a legacy of £200, bequeathed by the late E. Wilcocks, Esq., of Alington, Devon. Calmly reviewing its progress, and considering its position, the Board has no hesitation in avowing its belief, that it has a stronger hold upon public sympathy and confidence than ever before. There have been periods in its history when its continued existence seemed problematical, and its life hung in doubt; but such is not the case now. By steady perseverance, by practical development of its principles, by the success of most of its schemes, it may be by the decision of some who were wavering, and the confirmation of the decided, it has unquestionably gained ground, and is growing to goodly stature.

The Rev. THOMAS ADKINS, of Southampton, moved the first resolution:—

That the Report, of which an abstract has been read, be adopted, printed, and circulated. That this meeting regards the purchase and adaptation of Homerton College as a noble contribution to the cause of religious and voluntary education; and gratefully acknowledging the goodness of God, would gather from the completion of this important undertaking a fresh stimulus to increased exertions.

He remembered well the time when the question of the education of the people at all was a very debatable one [hear, hear]. Some of the sages of the period predicted, that to accomplish this would be actually to unhinge society [hear]. That the lower orders, pressing upon those above them, would produce disaster; that these again, entreaching upon those above them, would generate an intolerable amount of ambition—and that each, with an unholy degree of temerity, would quit his sphere and rush into the skies [laughter and cheers]. That period had now passed away [hear, hear]. We were now placed in this position—first, to know what education is to be imparted, and then, from whence the education was to come [hear]. Some contended for what was called the secular system, which meant, if he understood it rightly, that instruction to the rising race was to be imparted on objects relating only to the present state of being, allowing them to make up their religion, as it might happen, from whatever quarter it might come, or whatever character it might assume [hear, hear]. In the name of humanity and religion itself, he protested against this mode of teaching [hear, hear]. There must be an education of the heart as well as of the understanding; or, in other words, a religious education [hear, hear]. The next question, then, was, whence is it to come? He was exceedingly delighted at the spirit of candour which had been evinced in the Report to which they had just listened [hear, hear]. It associated an uncompromising utterance of vital truth with the greatest amenity of expression and Christian charity towards those who differed from them [hear]. It was not necessary, however, that there should be maintained an entire silence as to the views of their opponents. They had a right to canvass them [hear]. There were some of these who proposed to give power to the corporations of the country to assess all the rate-payers with an education-rate. Mark what would be the effect of that. His neighbour might require a religion that would do violence to his conscience, and he might require a religion that would do violence to his neighbour's conscience; and thus the inalienable rights of conscience would be violated at the very outset [hear]. He had thought carefully and prayerfully on this question, and, perhaps, if his opinion was of any value at all, it might be more so, if he stated the fact, that he had come cautiously, tardily, and even reluctantly, to the conclusion at which he had now arrived [hear]. His mind was full of a national education. He clung to that beautiful idea, and was unwilling to allow other questions of vital importance to take possession of his mind. But he had fully made up his mind now, and he must confess that he saw but very little difference between the setting up of a certain religious system, and making a rate for its support, and the establishing of a system of education to be supported by all, but from which many must conscientiously dissent. The setting up of a State education in which all systems of religion should be taught would carry serious evils down to the very core of society. If they were to take a survey of all the moral teaching which the people had received in this country, and then subtract all of it that had been effected by the direct operation of the Voluntary principle, he believed in his conscience that the residue would be as small, that the stoutest defender of the compulsory system would be ashamed and disgusted with his position [cheers]. Let every man sweep before his own door, and the whole street would be kept clean [cheers]. He could not help thinking, as the Report was read, of the efficiency of the Voluntary principle in the conversion of Homerton College,—that venerable place so long consecrated to sound learning,—into a training school for teachers; of the generous contributions by which that institution now stood enfranchised. He trusted that this was symbolical of that spirit which would be inducted in the impartation of the knowledge that was to issue from it and be diffused through all classes of our society [hear, hear]. The importance of Normal-schools could hardly be over-estimated. If competent teachers were sent out from the college—as he knew they had done, and believed would continue to do—then

he had no fear, not for a moment. Let them have only a generous competition, and they would rise to their proper level, and they would convey instruction of the best sort into every class of society.

The Rev. J. CURWEN, of Reading, seconded the resolution. He dwelt upon certain fallacies which were abroad in society on the subject of education. It was said by some, that Nonconformists sought to proscrib the education of the nation. Then they had a queer way of doing it. They had subscribed £300,000 for the general purpose of education, had raised £10,000 for the purchase of Homerton College for a training institution, and intended to give from £4,000 to £5,000 a-year for its support. It was, therefore, too late in the day altogether, for anybody to charge Nonconformists with being indifferent to the educational wants of the people [hear, hear]. He contended, that a Government could not interfere justly in the matter at all. It could not teach one system of religion at the expense of the rest, nor teach all at the expense of principle; and what kind of a man must that be, who could be secured to communicate nothing but secular education,—to leave religion wholly out of the question, and that on principle [hear]. And, moreover, if a public rate were levied for a specific purpose, it must be employed for that purpose and for no other; the people must, therefore, be compelled to send their children to the schools that should be established; if not, the money was unjustly taken from the people. It was a fallacy and a dream to suppose that the English people would submit to any of the national and compulsory systems proposed for their adoption [cheers].

Mr. Alderman WIRE supported the resolution. He believed, that it would be found in the end, that all systems supported by Government money would dwindle down and become utterly inefficient [hear]. In illustration of this, he had only to point to what were called the National Schools [hear]. It was a fact, that those schools which depended for support upon the Voluntary principle were the most efficient [hear, hear]. This was to have been expected, because there was something about Englishmen which prompted them to look after those things for which they gave their money [hear, hear]. He believed, that the idea of giving a purely secular education to the people was given up by almost everybody except a few individuals at Manchester. They had almost as well leave a child uneducated as to teach it nothing but matters of a secular character. The Training School which had been established by the Board was of the very greatest moment. Every teacher should possess earnest piety and a love for the work of instruction [hear, hear]. If they were not imbued with a religious spirit, they would do mischief, rather than confer benefits upon the children; and, if they were not devoted to their profession, but little success would follow their efforts [hear, hear].

ALFRED ROOKER, Esq., Mayor of Plymouth, moved the second resolution:—

That this meeting, deeply sensible that vigorous efforts for the extension and improvement of primary education will best vindicate the principles maintained by the Board, and form the most effectual safeguard against the various schemes pressed on the attention of the Legislature, views with much satisfaction the measures employed by the Board, not only to disseminate correct views on education, but to form, in different parts of the country, organizations which, if generally adopted, would create a permanent annual income amply sufficient to sustain the Training Institution in the highest efficiency; to aid schools in poor districts; to originate new schools where the means of instruction are limited; and, in other suitable ways, to promote a work which is now happily regarded by all classes as second to no other in importance.

He was not one of those who thought there was no connexion between ignorance and crime, because it did seem to him, that in all education there must be the idea of moral training; and he fully believed that the mind of the uncultivated man was much more susceptible of evil influences than the mind stored with knowledge. He believed, moreover, that voluntary effort, rightly cherished and duly sustained, was adequate to the great work in which they were engaged [cheers]. References had been made to the plans recently started at Manchester, and now before a Committee of the House of Commons, and their promoters were seeking to force them upon the country. Another system had been suggested by Mr. Fletcher, the Government Inspector. Mr. Fletcher would appropriate the national funds to the teaching of secular education only, and voluntary contributions to the teaching of religion, in the same school. That was a distinction too minute to be worthy of attention [hear, hear]. These plans all involved the aid and interference of the State in one form or other; and he did feel, that the adoption of either of these systems would have the effect of crushing all Voluntary schools. Deliberately and calmly, he objected to all interference by the State in religious matters, and he thought that it became all men thoughtfully to inquire what are the duties and right offices of Government, and how far a Government might go. In his view of the subject, Government ought to confine itself to the preservation of the persons and property of the subjects of the State [hear, hear]. A Government was simply a great police established for the maintenance or the safety of the people and their property. This definition being accepted, he would ask, whether education came within that limitation [hear]. There were those who said, virtually it does, for if the Government is to maintain the safety of the people, and if education tends to improve the moral condition of the people, and if moral people are more readily governed, then it does come within the province of the Government to educate [hear, hear]. Now, as Nonconformists, let them look at that proposition. Carrying the principle a little further,—if education tended to morality, did not religion tend to morality also, and the better government of the people? Then, it appeared to him, that the inevitable conclusion must be, that it was the duty of the Government to teach religion [hear, hear]. Mr. Rooker concluded an eloquent and impressive address, by arguing the friends of the Voluntary system of education to a continued and zealous prosecution of their labours, and sat down amid much applause.

The Rev. Mr. PEARCE, of Manchester, seconded the resolution. He was full of hope that the result of the inquiry which was proceeding in the House of Commons would be triumphantly in favour of their own principles; and he believed that throughout the country and in Manchester itself, there was a growing dislike of the proposed schemes [hear, hear]. Mr. Cobden had said to him, when conversing about this of late, "You must give up your resistance to a national system, because public opinion is against you." He made reply,

"Public opinion has been against us before now. We have not gone with the stream; resistance, indeed, has been our wont, and we have something to do besides educate the people." They were required to do something in this great work, but they were bound also to stand by their principles [cheers].

The Rev. EUSTACE CONDER, of Poole, supported the resolution. He was a supporter of National Education, not Government Education [hear, hear]. There was something in the name to which he clung, and did not like to give it up. But the National Education he would like to see was the nation educating itself [cheers]. And that was the only National Education worthy of the name [hear, hear]. The schemes which were proposed for their adoption by the men of Manchester, and which were attempted to be forced into law, against their solemn and earnest protest, were schemes, not for the nation to educate itself, but for the Government to educate the nation [hear, hear]—or to try and educate the nation; because Government was succeeding so beautifully in all its other undertakings [laughter]. They had a fine specimen of this in the Government steamers [cheers and laughter]—one of them getting to the Cape nearly half as fast as a slow-sailing brig [laughter]. Perhaps there was something symbolic in all this of what might be expected when education had been proceeded with by the Government for a few years [hear, hear, and cheers]. Mr. Conder went on to combat the theory, that an educated people must necessarily be a virtuous and a religious people, adducing a number of facts in confirmation of his arguments. He contended that it would be a much wiser mode of proceeding to elevate the social condition of the people, and then they would educate themselves, and become—morally as well as intellectually—better members of society. He resumed his seat amidst much cheering.

Sir J. BICKERTON WILLIAMS moved, and the Rev. JOHN KELLY seconded, a vote of thanks to the chair, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. MORLEY having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM ON THE DERBY ADMINISTRATION.

Sir James Graham has published an address to the electors of the city of Carlisle, of which the following are the important passages:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has made his financial statement. The official homage paid to truth has been a full admission of the benefits of Free-trade, and the Budget for the current year is based on an adoption of the commercial and financial policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, which has been so much maligned.

It is not safe, however, to presume that this policy is now placed beyond the reach of danger; its fate is in the hands of the electors at the approaching dissolution of Parliament.

Here, then, is the reversal of Free-trade, the reimposition of a Corn-law, or relief to the agricultural interest at the expense of the community, if the constituencies be not on their guard, and if they fail to beware of returning a majority in favour of Lord Derby's Government.

The approved definition of a Protectionist is—a supporter of Lord Derby's Government.

The simple question, therefore, to be propounded by Free-traders to candidates is this—"Are you a supporter or an opponent of Lord Derby's Government?" A plain answer to this question will dispel a cloud of mystery, and will render the choice of the electors both sure and easy.

For myself, I will make no professions. My public life for the last thirty-four years is before you. I am a Free-trader, a Reformer, a sincere member of the Established Church, a constant friend of civil and religious liberty—and, I must add, with pain, that I am an opponent of Lord Derby's Government.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.—It does not require a professed political economist to know that excessive duties invariably defeat the object they are designed to subserve, and instead of augmenting revenue, create smuggling; thus proving at one and the same time prejudicial to finance and detrimental to morality. It may be safely set down, as an indisputable fact, that there is not a person in the hundreds of the hundreds of thousands who cross and re-cross betwixt Dunkerque, Dover, Boulogne, Havre, Dieppe, and their corresponding ports, who does not carry one or more letters; and taking a very moderate average, founded on experience, and inquiries at this port, we would set down the number at three for each individual. Then, computing the number of passengers coming and going through here daily at 300 (which is considerably inside the mark), we arrive at the respectable aggregate of 900 letters per day, an amount, we make bold to say, much larger than that going through the legitimate channel, while some of the documents are of such corpulent dimensions, that the most capacious receivers swallow them with reluctance. We will finish the calculation by multiplying the number stated by 18—the mean between the French and English rates—which gives a total of 836 francs, or, in British coin, of £33 8s. 4d. per day, making, in round numbers, £12,046 per annum.—*Boulogne Times*.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Protestant Association was held on Wednesday, in Exeter Hall, Earl Roden in the chair. The Report referred to the conversion of the Duke of Norfolk, and of the Rev. Pierce Conolly, formerly private chaplain to Lord Shrewsbury; and stated that the number of petitions presented to the Legislature against the Maynooth College endowment was 423, signed by 189,764 persons. The meeting was addressed by Mr. McNeill, the Rev. C. Prest, and Dr. Cumming. A resolution was adopted, laying it down as the bounden duty of British Protestants to unite in securing the return to Parliament of men who will make the cause of Protestantism paramount.

THE PARIS FETES.

Our readers are already acquainted with the manner in which the long-expected 10th of May has passed off. The following are particulars that did not appear in our last.

Immediately the Prince reached the platform the ceremony of the distribution of colours began. The colonels of the regiments stood in ranks at the foot of the platform. At a given signal, the first colonel on the right ascended the steps towards the Prince, followed in single file by all those of the first rank. The President, taking the colours from the hand of the Minister of War, delivered to the colonels the banners of their regiments. These officers, descending in the same order, on reaching the ground formed again at the bottom of the staircase. There were 184 stand of colours, and so rapidly was this operation executed that the distribution of the whole did not occupy more than a quarter of an hour. After the distribution of all the colours the colonels of the regiments, at a given signal, reascended the staircase of the platform all together, and stood upon the steps while the Prince came forward down to the first landing-place. He took off his hat, and held a paper in his hand, from which he read the following speech:—

Soldiers!—The history of peoples is, in great part, the history of armies. On their successes or on their reverses depends the lot of civilization and of the country. If conquered, the result is invasion or anarchy; if victorious, it is glory and order. For this reason, nations, like armies, bear a religious veneration for those emblems of military honour, which sum up in themselves a whole past of struggles and of triumphs.

The Roman eagle, adopted by the Emperor Napoleon in the beginning of this century, was the most striking signification of the regeneration and grandeur of France. It disappeared in our misfortunes. It was destined to return when France, recovered from her defeats, mistress of herself, should seem no longer to repudiate her own glory.

Soldiers!—Resume, then, these eagles, not as a menace against foreign countries, but as the symbols of our independence, as the souvenir of an heroic epoch, as the badge of nobility of each regiment. Take, again, these eagles, which have so often led our sires to victory, and swear to die, if need there be, to defend them.

This speech was no sooner uttered than all the colonels extended their right arms towards the Prince, and exclaimed, "Nous le jurons!" "We swear it." The President walked up again to his seat, while the colonels, shouldering the standards, descended the steps together and walked towards the altar. This magnificent structure was about 80 feet high from the ground to the top of the gold cross that surmounted the dome. The high altar was placed upon a raised platform, 25 feet high, immediately under the dome. Four pillars supported the four arches, terminating in a dome, of light and elegant appearance, on the summit of which was a Latin cross. Four gilded eagles occupied the angles of the cornice above the arches. Against each pillar there was a fluted Corinthian column, supporting a statue. Level with the architrave were four rich velvet canopies, composed of alternate broad stripes of crimson and gold. A flight of carpeted stairs, facing the Ecole Militaire, led up to the altar. The priests, who were about three hundred in number [other accounts say, eight hundred], had been occupying themselves before the President's arrival on the ground, in walking in procession about the altar, upon the steps of which they presently settled, like a flock of birds. The Archbishop of Paris, in his rich gold-embroidered cope and mitre, descended the steps from the high altars attended by his grand vicar and clergy, to the first landing-place on the staircase, while the colonels, with their standards, remained grouped at the foot of the steps. He then preached a discourse, the length and rhetoric of which, accompanied by animated gesticulations, contrasted strongly with the brevity and sedate gravity of the President's speech. Its opening sentence was, "The God of Peace is also the God of Battles." Its peroration compared the Prince President to Solomon, who was more favoured than his father in not being a man of war.

At the conclusion of the Archbishops' discourse the mass was said, the host was raised, guns fired, drums beat, trumpets sounded, the cavalry presented arms, the infantry knelt, and the people uncovered. After the mass the benediction was bestowed upon the colours; a salvo of 100 guns was fired; again the drums beat and the trumpets blew. Then, by all the bands together, forming an orchestra of 1,000 performers, a magnificent piece of sacred music was performed. The standard-bearers advancing separately, then knelt on the ground, each with the eagle in his hand, and the Archbishop spoke the following prayer:—

Accipite vexilla celestis benedictione sanctificata, sintque inimicis populi Christiani terribilia; et det vobis Dominus gratiam, ut, ad ipsius nomen et honorem, cum illo hostium cuneos potenter penetretis incolumes et securi.

Receive these standards sanctified by the blessing of Heaven; may they be the terror of the enemies of the Christian world, and may God, for the honour of his name and glory, give you grace that securely and unscathed you may pierce the battalions of your enemies.

The Commander-in-chief then set his troops in order to file off, and the colonels of regiments returned with their colours to the head of the troops and the deputation. Immediately after, the prince mounted on horseback, followed by his staff, and the filing off commenced. It was rather more than half-past one when the filing off commenced, and before three the whole manoeuvre was finished.

The correspondents of our London papers differ

as to the degree of enthusiasm shown towards the President, and the cries uttered by the troops. It is evident that, as an Imperialist demonstration, the affair was a failure. An occasional writer in the *Daily News* thus describes his impressions as an imperfect spectator:—

I see a procession of officers carrying the flags and eagles to be blessed at the altar. I see the priests still looking like China-asters, but distinctly visible through my telescope, on their knees at the steps of the altar. The mass is being performed. The religious ceremony over, the marching past commences. Every regiment, and every deputation from a regiment, marched in turn before the President, still on his grand stand. This is the stage of the proceedings at which the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" were expected. To what extent these expectations were realized you will learn from your official accounts. Faithful to my engagement to speak only of my own impressions, I can only say, that although most of the regiments cried out with more or less vehemence, I have not the least notion whether they cried "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoleon!" or "Vive le President!" I can pretty well guess that none of them cried "Vive la République!" My state of ignorance is shared by all those around me, although we were within a few yards of the troops while they passed. You may judge from this what idea can be formed of the result of the demonstration by the multitude who throng the distant parts of the field. I can vouch for this—that some of the regiments, and I especially noticed some Hussars among the number, were silent. Others shouted but feebly. A lady near me charitably accounted for this, by observing that they were "probably very tired."

There were a great number of English fashionables in the Grand Stand on the Champ de Mars; many of them officers of our army—but, in consequence of an order from the Horse Guards, few of them wore their uniforms.

In the evening of Monday the theatres were open to the regimental and other provincial deputations.

On Tuesday night, the Military College gave a banquet and ball to the President. At the latter, 15,000 assembled! and there was no confusion, so spacious were the apartments—partly temporary—and so admirable the arrangements. In one hall alone, 15,000 wax lights burned.

On Wednesday, the President gave a dinner of 800 covers to generals and superior officers; and, on Thursday, a dinner of 2,000 covers to the subaltern officers.

On Thursday night, a splendid show of fireworks was made from the heights of Tracadero, behind the Champ de Mars; but the exhibition was not so effective as was intended.

FRENCH POLITICS.

On the very day of Louis Napoleon's expected elevation to the Imperial throne—the very day, also, on which, according to the Constitution, he solemnly swore to maintain, he should have resigned his functions as President—the venerable M. F. Arago, statesman and savan, addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction a letter resigning his post, as Director of the Observatory, as he had determined not to take the oath of fidelity to Louis Napoleon:—

Circumstances rendered me, in 1848, as member of the Provisional Government, one of the founders of the Republic. As such, and I glory in it at present, I contributed to the abolition of all political oaths. At a later period I was named by the Constituent Assembly, President of the Executive Committee; my acts in this last-named situation are too well known to the public for me to have need to mention them here. You can comprehend, Monsieur le Ministre, that in presence of these reminiscences my conscience has imposed on me a resolution which, perhaps, the director of the Observatory would have hesitated to come to. I had always thought that by the terms of the law an astronomer at the Bureau of Longitude was appointed for life, but your decision has undeceived me. I have, therefore, M. le Ministre, to request you to appoint a day on which I shall have to quit an establishment which I have been inhabiting now for nearly half a century. That establishment—thanks to the protection given to it by the governments which have succeeded each other in France for the last forty years—thanks, above all, may I be allowed to say, to the kindness of the Legislative Assemblies, in regard to me—has risen from its ruins and its insignificance, and can now be offered to strangers as a model. It is not without a profound sentiment of grief that I shall separate from so many fine instruments, to the construction of which I have more or less contributed; it is not without lively apprehension that I shall behold the means of research created by me passing into malevolent or even inimical hands; but my conscience has spoken, and I am bound to obey its dictates. I am anxious that in this circumstance everything shall pass in the most open manner; and in consequence I hasten to inform you, Monsieur le Ministre, that I shall address to all the great academies of Europe and America—for I have long had the honour of belonging to them—a circular which will explain my removal from an establishment with which my name had been in some sort identified, and which was for me a second country. I desire it to be known everywhere that the motives which have dictated my determination have nothing for which my children can ever blush. I owe these explanations, above all, to the most eminent savans who honour me with their friendship, such as Humboldt, Faraday, Brewster, Melloni, &c. I am anxious, also, that these illustrious personages may not be uneasy concerning the great change which this determination of mine will produce in my existence. My health has without doubt been much impaired in the service of my country. A man cannot have passed a part of his life going from mountain peak to mountain peak, in the wildest districts of Spain, for the purpose of determining the precise figure of the earth; in the inhospitable regions of Africa, comprised between Bougia and the capital of the Regency; in Algerian corsairs; in the prisons of Majorca, of Rosas, and of Palamos, without profound traces being left behind. But I may remind my friend that a hand without vigour can still hold a pen, and that the half-blind old man will

always find near him persons anxious to note down his words.

This noble epistle, published in the *Debats*, made a great sensation; and it was the next day announced that the Government, making an exception in favour of M. Arago, would permit him to retain his post without taking the oath.

The next day's papers contained a letter from Gen. Changarnier, dated, "Malines, May 10th," to the Minister of War. After recounting his services under two dynasties and the Provisional Government, the General says:—

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has frequently attempted to make me swerve from the straight line which I had traced for myself, and to induce me to lend myself to his ambitious designs; he has many times—very many times, offered and caused to be offered to me, not only the rank of Marshal, which I should have filled in the eyes of France without being thought to degrade it, but another military dignity which has never been revived since the fall of the empire. He proposed to endow it with enormous pecuniary advantages, but which, thanks to the simplicity of my mode of life, I arrogate to myself no merit in having refused. Perceiving at last that personal interest had no influence over my conduct, he attempted to act upon me by representing himself as resolved to prepare the way for the triumph of the cause of monarchy, to which he believed me attached by predilection.

Every species of seductive artifice proved unavailing. I have never ceased, both as Commander of the Army of Paris and in the Assembly, as I asserted at a sitting of the "Commission de Permanence," after the review at Satory, to be prepared to defend with energy the legal powers of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and to oppose the illegal prolongation of those powers.

It would be superfluous in addressing you to recall the means by which the establishment of those powers was brought about, and what acts of iniquity and violence accompanied their inauguration.

Persecution has not cooled the ardour of my patriotism. The exile which I suffer in seclusion, and in the observation of a silence which you now force me to break, has not altered in my eyes the duties which I owe to France. Should an enemy attack her, I should solicit with ardour the honour of combating in her defence. The only French journal which meets my eyes here has just informed me of the decree which prescribes the form of oath to be taken by all in the service of the army. A paragraph, evidently drawn up with reference to the generals under proscription, allows them an interval of four months. I require no such extended period for deliberation on a point of duty and honour. The oath required by the perjurer who failed in his attempts to corrupt me I refuse.

Generals Lamoricière and Bèdeau have also published letters refusing the oath.

The Count de Chambord has addressed a letter dated Vienna, April 27, "to his friends in France." "The first duty of royalists," he says, "is to do no act, to enter into no engagement, in opposition with their political faith; firmly convinced that the salvation of the country is attached to the re-establishment of the legitimate monarchy, they ought, above all, to endeavour to maintain intact the principles of which it is the basis." But though forbidden to take office, Legitimists are enjoined to reside among and cultivate their influence with the people; to aid the existing Government "in the struggle it carried on against anarchical and socialist doctrines;" to oppose only moral resistance to further usurpations; and to aim at the "intimate union of the entire monarchical force."

We have to record another cheering act of manly independence on the part of a court of law. When the judges of the tribunal of Commerce of Evreux refused the oath, M. Verney, the President, was expelled from his court by force, and out of certain expressions in a letter written by him to the Procureur-General of Rouen, a criminal charge was trumped-up against him of having been guilty of "exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government of the Republic." This prosecution was instituted by the zealous M. Daviel, who performed the functions of Minister of Justice in Louis Napoleon's famous *interim*. The trial came on before the Correctional Tribunal of Evreux, on May the 8th, when, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of Mons. Daviel, in person, to secure a conviction, the court acquitted M. Verney, in a remarkable and spirited judgment.

The following is the number of crosses and medals given on the occasion of the distribution of the eagles:—4 crosses of grand officers, 15 of commanders, 40 of officers, 471 of chevaliers of the Legion of Honour, and 1,671 medals. The amount to be inscribed on the budget will be 333,750 francs. The municipal council of Toulouse has voted a sum of 10,000 francs for a *fête* to celebrate the replacing of the eagles on the flag-staffs of the army.

Negotiations with a view to a marriage between Louis Napoleon and a princess of Brazil, are spoken of as in an advanced state. The princess to whom overtures of marriage are made is Marie-Amelie, daughter of Don Pedro by his second marriage with the daughter of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, and, therefore, great-grand-daughter of the Empress Josephine. She is now in her 22nd year.

EUROPE, ASIA, AND AMERICA.

As soon as the condemnation of Mr. Murray was known, a note was addressed by Mr. Freeborn, to the Cardinal Secretary of State, and a petition was hastily subscribed by the British residents. The object of this petition is to delay the execution of the sentence until the irregularity of the trial may be proved. The amnesty granted by the Pope, after his return from Gaeta, prevented Murray from being considered as a political offender, therefore, as a criminal offender, he ought to have been tried by the ordinary criminal tribunal of Ancona. Instead of this, he has been tried by the Consulta,

with no right of appeal to any other tribunal, no public hearing, no knowledge of the witnesses against him, no liberty of choosing his own advocate, and no right to concert a plan of defence with the one allotted to him by the Government, who, by the laws of the Consulta tribunal, is sworn to reveal to his client nothing respecting the witnesses against him. From the secret depositions of these witnesses, according to the Consulta procedure, and from the answers of the prisoner himself in his prison interrogatories, a summary, termed a *ristretto*, is drawn up by the *giudice processante*, or examining functionary, and presented to the judges, who usually decide according to its tenor. It is evident that upon the construction of this *ristretto* the life of a prisoner may frequently depend. The principal charge brought against Murray is that, during his service as officer of the police in Ancona, a Count Severino and another Papal partizan, who had been imprisoned by the Republicans, were stabbed at night, whilst walking arm-in-arm with him, away from the prison, he having had orders from the governor to release them from confinement, and convey them safely out of the city.

Their Imperial Highnesses, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael of Russia, arrived at Rome at about eight o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 2nd instant, being a day sooner than they were at first expected. An immense crowd turned out to see them in the afternoon, but, as they did not enter until after dark, most of the spectators had returned home. Their escort from the Papal frontier to Baecano, two posts from Rome, consisted of Roman gendarmes, and from there to the Hotel des Isles Britanniques it was furnished by French dragoons, the French army having in all things the precedence over that of his Holiness.

The expected denouement of the Tuscan crisis has arrived. The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the following letter:—

Florence, May 8th.

The Constitution and Civic Guard are abolished. A decree of the Grand Duke of Tuscany constitutes the Government on the same basis as before 1848. The Ministers are henceforward responsible to the Grand Duke; the Council of State is separated from that of the Ministers. The communal law of 1849, and the law on the press, are to be revised. The same number of the *Piedmontese Gazette* records the rejoicings of that people on the anniversary of their Constitutional epoch.

The Second Prussian Chamber has rejected the royal propositions. Nothing has resulted therefrom.

The Prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen has published a decree divorcing his wife "by virtue of his sovereign plenitude of power." According to this, it would appear that German princesses have less rights than citizens' wives.

A telegraphic despatch from Frankfort-on-the-Maine states that the Federal Diet has issued a friendly monition to the Senate of that free city, reminding it that by the Concluding Act of Vienna Frankfort is constituted a Christian state, and must so remain. The Diet fears that in the constitution now under discussion too much may be conceded to the Jews.

A conflict has arisen between the new Regent of Baden and the Catholic Archbishop, as to the performance of a solemn funeral service for the late Duke. The Regent had ordered that it should take place on the 10th; the Archbishop appointed a service for that day consisting only of a funeral sermon and a psalm, without specifying it as the "solemn funeral service" required by the head of the State, and afterwards changed the day and time of the service to the afternoon of the 9th. A direct remonstrance from the Government was not attended to, and the Minister of the Interior has therefore issued a circular, charging the Archbishop with purposely evading a duty always performed on former occasions, and announcing that, as the Government does not recognise the ordered service as the fitting one, all the officials of the land are released from any attendance at it.

The Emperor Nicholas arrived at Vienna on the 8th; on the 11th went to Berlin, and has since gone to Dresden. The Empress, who is on a visit to her relations at Berlin, is in a very weak state, and hardly able to rise from her couch.

Some twelve columns of the *Lloyd* have, during the last few days, been filled with the sentences of persons involved in the Hungarian Revolution. Those who are in the hands of the authorities have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, while 26 others, who are in America or elsewhere, have had their property confiscated, and, in default of their bodies, their names have been hanged on the gallows. Among the latter are Count Alexander Teleky, and Kossuth's friend and special trumpeter, Pulasky. Kossuth's relations were at Dresden on the 6th on their way to Bremen.

A great camp of revolution is to be formed on the 5th of June, at Czegled and Keresztur, in Hungary. All the disposable cavalry of the 3rd Army Corps, and 30 batteries, will manoeuvre during forty days.

The Austrian Government has lately complained to that of Prussia that numbers of medals, bearing the effigy of Kossuth, had their way over the Upper Silesian frontier into Galicia and Hungary. Searches have been made by the police, and several collections of such medals have been seized. Some of the employes of the Prussian Government have been dismissed for having similar articles in their possession.

The *Prussian Gazette* states from Vienna, that the British ambassador in that capital has presented a note from his Government to the Austrian Cabinet, in which the most satisfactory assurances are given that, if Kossuth should return to England, he will

not be allowed to abuse the hospitality afforded to him by making himself the centre of political agitation.

The mail which left Bombay on the 17th ult., informs us that the troops for Burmah were all embarked by the 30th of March. The whole force was to unite before Rangoon on the 5th of April, and Rangoon was expected to be in our possession by the 10th of the same month. The forces would then advance as speedily as possible further up into the country, before the rainy season, and would there await reinforcements and the return of more favourable weather.

The expedition under Sir Colin Campbell returned to Peshawur on the 27th of March. Three days afterwards, however, new outbreaks upon the frontiers were reported, and it was expected the troops would again be sent off.

The secession of certain Southern Whigs from the congressional presidential caucus, held in Washington, is the most material item of American intelligence. This secession originates in dissatisfaction that the Northern Whigs will not give such an undoubted verbal approbation of the provision of the Compromise Bill, for the reclamation of "fugitives from labour," as is requisite for its due efficiency. This action is ominous, and though not likely to influence the nomination on the part of the Whig general convention, would seem to weaken the chances in favour of any Whig nominee whatever. The secession is variously commented on throughout the States. A few weeks will show what value attaches to it.

A timely illustration of the working of the fugitive slave law, is the fact that an arrested slave has been shot by one of his captors in Columbia, Pennsylvania. A requisition is made by the Governor of that state on the Governor of Maryland, for the delivery of the party to take his trial for murder. As may be supposed, the utmost excitement exists in the vicinity.

A brisk agitation is going forward in support of the Ocean Penny Postage scheme.

Kossuth and his suite have been splendidly entertained in Cincinnati. At Boston, also, 900 holders of Hungarian notes, assembled at a grand banquet. Kossuth delivered, on the occasion, "undoubtedly his most brilliant speech." He was about to proceed to Salem, Lowell, Manchester, Albany, Troy, and Buffalo.

Lola Montes had been engaged in a "battle royal" with an Italian count. At a party in her rooms, at Howard House, New York, the gentleman so far forgot himself, it is alleged, as to strike Lola a blow in the face. He was subsequently severely thrashed during a *mêlée* which ensued.

At New Orleans, on the 29th, a man named Seigler set fire to his house, from a supposed feeling of revenge, and himself, wife, and two children were burnt to death. 600 dollars in gold were found on his charred remains; and it is conjectured that he was unable to escape after setting fire to the building.

Shocks of earthquake were distinctly experienced at Raleigh, North Carolina, at Washington, in Baltimore, as well as in Frederick, and other parts of Maryland, on the 29th ult.

The papers contain a long list of marine disasters. The steamer "Osprey," arrived at Halifax, reports fifty or sixty sailing vessels wrecked on the ice off Newfoundland, and the loss of a large number of lives. The disaster is said to be nearly equal to that of Prince Edward's Island last year. A vessel which arrived at St. John's on the 27th ult., reports that upwards of a thousand shipwrecked sailors had reached Greensford.

The *Grenada Chronicle* states that a ship's figure-head, of unusual dimensions, and which has been conjectured to belong to the ill-fated steamer "President," was cast ashore on the 4th ult., on the inward part of the island.

SCENE AT A BULL FIGHT. — The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* writing on the 5th, says: "A terrible scene took place on Monday afternoon at the bull fight. A hunchback banderillero, a stout heavy functionary in these dangerous games, slipped just as he was on the point of sticking his banderillas or dart into the bull's shoulders. The enraged animal caught him by the ankle, gave him a twist round in the midst of the arena, and, though the bull-fighters succeeded in calling off the attention of the infuriated animal, he caught sight of the unhappy hunchback a second time, gored him in the thigh, tossed him in the air, and, catching him again on his horns, inflicted on him a terrible wound in the loins. Like a true bull-fighter he preserved his presence of mind even in this desperate condition, and was at last rescued, and the sport went on again as if nothing had happened. Connoisseurs in tauromachy express themselves much grieved at the decay of the art. The public taste for bull-fights is as strong as ever, and notwithstanding the high price of the seats there were at least 15,000 persons present."

KOSSUTH'S FAMILY. — A Prague journal states that on the 3rd instant Kossuth's mother and sixteen of his relatives passed through that city on their way to England.

A TIGER STORY. — A remarkable escape from the jaws of a tiger is related in private letters by the last mail from India. Two young officers, Lieutenant Hugh Elliot, of the Bombay cavalry, son of Captain Charles Elliot, Governor of Bermuda, and Lieut. Rice, of the 25th, were out shooting, when they fell in with a tigress and two cubs. One cub was immediately killed, and the tigress wounded. They

tracked her for half an hour into the jungle, when she suddenly sprang out, knocked over Mr. Elliot, before he had time to cock his gun, and seizing him by the left arm, dragged him away. Mr. Rice had already discharged one gun when they attacked the tigress. He quickly got his second gun, but, from the extreme difficulty of firing without killing his friend, could only aim at the body of the tigress, and though he wounded her again, did not wound her mortally. With admirable resolution, he then seized a third gun, and, watching his opportunity, till he could see Elliott's head apart from that of the tigress, shot her dead through the head, with his friend in her mouth.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, May 19, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Commons did not sit yesterday. For the first time this session, there were less than forty members present at four o'clock. The fact that the adjourned debate on Mr. Spooner's motion was the "order of the day," had, doubtless, something to do with the reluctance of hon. members to assemble. Mr. Horsman's motion on the Vicar of Frome's case—a motion by Mr. Reynolds on the duty on Irish spirits (Lord Nass's favourite grievance when in Opposition)—and a question by Mr. Forster as to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply to the Amalgamated Engineers—suggest reasons why the Government should not be anxious to "make a House." True, Lord John Manners was to introduce another Metropolitan Interments Bill—but legislation for the dead will do at any time.—Out of the thirty members who accompanied the Speaker to prayers, twenty-five were Radicals.

The Lords sat for three quarters of an hour. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in calling for some information as to the Burmese war, complained of the reflections cast upon General Godwin. The Earl of DERBY stated that, in the despatches received from the Governor-General, not only was no charge made against General Godwin, but the fullest confidence in him was expressed. As no answer had been received to the demands of the Indian Government up to the time of the sailing of the last mail, it was probable that hostilities had by this time commenced.—The Earl of MALMESBURY informed the Marquis of BRADFORD, that a counter-statement on the subject of Messrs. Wingate's and Smith's expulsion, had been sent to the Austrian Government.—The Bishop of OXFORD, in moving the third reading of the New Zealand Bishopric Bill, drew a touching picture of the hardships and labours of his reverend brother there.

The French Government is said to be seriously disquieted by the numerous resignations of members of the Council General; thirteen of which were reported by one post.

Count Nesselrode was expected to join his Imperial master at Potsdam on the 16th.

The prevalent opinion has been that the present Parliament would be dissolved on or about the 10th of June. A later day seems now probable, since it appears that the Queen intends to hold another drawing-room about the 3rd of June, and contemplate giving a State-ball about the 18th of the same month, at St. James's Palace. A grand ceremonial like a State-ball is not likely to be given after the dissolution.—*Daily News*.

The conference of delegates from the Literary Institutions of London and the provinces, convened by the Society of Arts, was held yesterday at the society's rooms. There was a very numerous and influential attendance; and the proposed union was unanimously established. Further sittings will develop the details of the scheme. In the evening, about 200 gentlemen dined together at the Freemasons' Hotel, under the graceful presidency of the Earl of Carlisle.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—This week's official report exhibits in the mortality of the metropolis a considerable increase on that of the preceding week. In the week that ended 8th May, the deaths fell to 972; in the week ending last Saturday they rose to 1,070. Last week was marked by a rise in the mean temperature from 48.1 deg. to 52.7 deg.; the wind which had blown with remarkable constancy for nearly three months from the north-east, changed to south-west on Friday, the 7th, and continued in the same direction throughout last week, and there were frequent showers of rain. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1842-51, the average number of deaths was 907, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 998. The deaths of last week, therefore, exceed the estimated amount by 72. Last week the births of 712 boys and 689 girls—in all 1,401 children, were registered. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 was 1,380.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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[A SECOND EDITION of the NONCONFORMIST will be published TO-MORROW, containing a full Report of the Annual Meeting of the Peace and Anti-Slavery Societies.]

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1852.

SUMMARY.

THE House of Commons continues to labour hard in committee, to make the Militia Bill what it is quite obvious it will never become, an efficient measure for the purpose of national defence. Considering the violence of the panic which originated its introduction by the Whigs, and the emphatic terms in which the possibility, not to say probability, of a French invasion has been insisted on, it must be confessed that the tone of the House in proceeding with the bill is growing remarkably easy, and even facetious. There is an air pervading most of the recent debates, which suggests a suspicion that the subject is now generally regarded in Parliament as a joke, but as a joke to which so many members have been consenting parties, that it is necessary, for their credit's sake, to carry it through with a grave face. Lord John Russell was the first to lead his followers into a false position. Lord Derby seems to have thought it necessary to imitate this folly of his predecessor. Hence, a large majority of the House feel themselves committed to a Militia Bill of some kind, necessary or unnecessary, efficient or inefficient. By supporting all the proposals of the present Government, they flatter themselves that they shift from their own shoulders to those of the Administration, the chief portion of the responsibility; and they may further suppose, that the best method of getting rid of the question without incurring irretrievable disgrace, is to carry every clause of the Bill by large majorities. The two members for Manchester, the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a few others, who are anxious to spare the country the infliction of this mischievous measure, do their duty in opposition so effectively, that but for the vigorous assistance of Lord Palmerston, Ministers would be as much at a loss for arguments as they are richly provided in votes. Those clauses of the Bill which gave to it its chief character, and embodied its vital principles, have, at length, been carried. And there seems little prospect now of defeating the Ministry in connexion with this question. Our only consolation is the poor one, that the measure will probably be a dead letter in all respects but expense.

The resumed debate on the "knowledge taxes," adjourned, it will be remembered, to admit of the intervention of the budget, was brought to a close on Wednesday last by three divisions—corresponding with the three items of taxation, which are classified under the above descriptive title. The excise duty on paper, which yields a considerable yearly amount to the exchequer, was doomed, by the terms of Mr. Gibson's resolution, not to immediate, but prospective extinction. The stamp duty on newspapers, and the duty on advertisements, the honourable member for Manchester proposed to abolish forthwith. Speaking to the first of these questions, Mr. Cowan adduced a long series of incontrovertible and telling facts, and Mr. Gladstone branched off into an interesting episodic discussion on the present condition of the book-trade. On the second question, Mr. Ricardo pressed the Attorney-General with a list of questions which it was extremely inconvenient for him to answer, but silence upon which was almost equally damaging. The House seems to have acted under the impression that it could not consistently meddle with details of finance during the present session, however tempting might be the occasion. The majorities, therefore, against the resolutions of Mr. Gibson were large. In the case of the paper duty it was 88; against the abolition of the stamp duty it amounted to 99; and against that of the advertisement duty to 65.

On Monday evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the House the result of the Ministerial inquiries regarding the case of the

Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Frome. It appears that the law officers of the Crown have given their decided opinion that a royal commission of inquiry would possess no sufficient authority for the compulsory examination of witnesses, or even attendance of parties cited to appear, and, consequently, that it would be extremely inexpedient to attempt any remedy of the wrong alleged to have been perpetrated by this kind of instrumentality. But they affirm that the Discipline Act contains provisions under which the inhabitants of Frome can prosecute Mr. Bennett, if, as they allege, he has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a clergyman of the Church of England. Mr. Horsman, not content with this decision, has given notice of moving for an inquiry into the facts of the case by a select committee of the House. We have not the smallest expectation that he will succeed. He is grappling with a power too strong and too crafty to be overcome by the ordinary means within reach of a private member, however earnest he may be. The offences growing out of our present ecclesiastical system will never be put down, but by a thoroughly active and organized public opinion. And this, the honourable member for Cokermonth will find it impossible to secure on any other principle than that which will cover the whole question of the relation which ought to subsist between civil and ecclesiastical powers.

The week has turned up two illustrations of the mode in which the Derby Ministry aim to give practical effect to their declaration, that they will extend and increase the influence of the parochial clergy. On Monday night Mr. Thomas Duncombe put some questions to the Secretary for the Home Department, from which and from the reply vouchsafed, we gather the following significant facts. It appears that on Wednesday, the 5th, a number of men belonging to the K division of the metropolitan police, were assembled in Arbour-square, when they were informed by the inspector that an order had come down, requiring the men to go to church, and directing that those who refused to do so should be sent to drill. A hundred of them complied, thirty refused. On the 12th the same thing was repeated, when the refusals were increased to thirty-eight. Mr. Secretary Walpole declares, that the attendance at church on Wednesday is permitted, but not required, and that the drill imposed upon those who do not avail themselves of the advantage is not additional, but substituted for one which would otherwise be gone through at another time. Mr. Duncombe persisted in the accuracy of his statement, and Mr. Walpole asked further time to inquire into its truth. The other fact relates to open air preaching. We understand that Dr. Massie was prevented, last Sunday afternoon or evening, from preaching to those who seek recreation in the Victoria Park, under the pretext that it is desirable to put an end to the Socialist and political discussions which there and then go forward. We believe Mr. G. Thompson will bring the matter under the notice of the House of Commons this evening (Tuesday), and our readers will have an opportunity of seeing the result in our Postscript. These cases are but the commencement of a new system of petty annoyance and meddling, with a view to State-church purposes. They must be promptly and spiritedly resisted, or, what is merely a trifling vexation, will grow into an intolerable tyranny.

Sir James Graham's address to the electors of Carlisle is the only electioneering novelty of the week requiring notice in this place—inasmuch as we have reserved for a separate article those facts which seem to us to merit a place in our "Election Notes." Sir James exceeds the usual limits observed by candidates in addressing their constituents. He pins down Lord Derby, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly, to the professions which they have made of a desire to reverse Free-trade, to reimpose a corn-law, or to relieve the agricultural interests at the expense of the community. He clinches the whole by the following pithy sentences:—"The approved definition of a Protectionist is—a supporter of Lord Derby's Government. The simple question, therefore, to be propounded by Free-traders to candidates is this—'Are you a supporter or an opponent of Lord Derby's Government?' A plain answer to this question will dispel a cloud of mystery, and will render the choice of the electors both sure and easy." The *Times* is extremely angry with Sir James Graham for spoiling its game—for the *Times* is fighting Lord Derby's battle with Lord Derby's chosen weapons—evasion and duplicity.

Nearly 140 lives lost within fourteen days by colliery accidents! At Aberdare, South Wales, an explosion of fire-damp hurled sixty-four fellow-creatures into eternity. The details are frightful, and the accident does not seem to have originated in any carelessness on the part of the superintendent of the mine. What is to be done to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters? Science should be interrogated most searchingly for the proper means of prevention, and these having been ascertained, as no doubt they might be, law should render the employment of them compulsory. It

is useless to trust to the discretion of men inured to constant danger. Our only plan would seem to be, taking the requisite steps, at any cost, for the removal of that danger. Free ventilation will make mining safe—free ventilation surely may, and ought to be achieved wherever risk is encountered by the labourer.

The French usurper, busied as he has been with military fêtes, is not without occasional mementoes of the precarious hold which he has upon despotic power, and of the isolation in which his ambition has placed him from those whose names Europe has been accustomed to respect. The Count de Chambord, in a letter to his legitimist supporters, writes in a style indicating his conviction that the time cannot be far distant when he shall be called to ascend the throne of his ancestors. The venerable Arago, in a communication full of high-souled dignity, refuses to take the oath of allegiance, and produces such a sensation in Paris, that it is found expedient to excuse him. General Changarnier writes from Maalines, briefly recapitulating his services and his principles, and concludes by declining to swear allegiance to one whose reiterated oaths have not been strong enough to bind. Generals Lamoricière and Bedeau are also among the recusants. The courts of justice begin to assert their independence. The *Corps Législatif* contemplates doing something worthier of its name than simply registering the edicts of Napoleon. All these are ominous symptoms for the would-be emperor.

Our own colonial affairs, however, remind us that there is evil elsewhere as well as in Paris—evil for which we to some extent are responsible. The Kafir war continues, and the superseded chief, Sir Harry Smith, replies to the despatch of Earl Grey, which informed him of his recall, and pettishly threw on him the blame of miscarriage, writes back in a tone of soldierly dignity, acknowledging the receipt of the despatch, passing over its contents without comment, and recounting the services he has thought it his duty to perform, notwithstanding his dismissal, previously to the arrival of his successor. The Burmese war looks likely enough to be a lasting one. The old dilatory system, wasteful both of money and of life, is again to be pursued. Troops are to be sent into the interior to be mowed down by pestilence, although every end required by British policy might just as well have been answered by holding Rangoon. But so long as we keep a large military force in India, so long must we expect that occasions will either be found or made for indulging them with active employment.

TRYING ON THE OLD CRY.

"HALLO, conductor!" shouts an old gentleman from the top end of an omnibus; "here, let me out immediately. You told me, before I got in, that we should be at Charing-cross by eleven; it is now past that hour, and we are not half-way there; it's nothing but stop, stop, stop, every five minutes." "Vell," answers the conductor, in a gruff tone, "here's a pretty go. This 'ere gentleman thinks we oughtn't to stop for to take in any more passengers now he's one." "Don't be impudent, sir," cries the impatient passenger. "Stop, I say, and let me out." "It's of no use your getting out," says the conductor, in the coolest tone imaginable; "you wouldn't like to walk this wet night, would you? and there's nothink after us!"

Ill fare those passengers by bus or rail who have no alternative. They are delayed, inconvenienced, abused, jeered at, as the servants of the proprietor may please, and these servants, knowing that there is no remedy, invariably take a large measure of freedom with their fare.

This is the kind of "dodge" which, for some time past, has been played off with the British people. Lord John Russell's Government, dilatory and imbecile as it was, was supported, year after year, on the plea that no other administration was possible. That delusion having been put an end to, we are exhorted to bear with the Derby-Disraeli Cabinet, bad as it is, and mischievous as are its ulterior designs, because, if they are driven out of office, there is none competent to take their places.

Sir James Graham, in his address to the electors of Carlisle, very properly and pithily frames the question which past events have made it necessary to put to every candidate for senatorial honour. "Are you, or are you not, a supporter of the Derby Ministry?" An affirmative answer to this query may be regarded as a declaration in favour of Protection, if possible, or an equivalent, if Protection cannot be had. To this sound advice the *Times* demurs. It does not like the present Government—it cannot trust them. It regards their course as tortuous, shuffling, and evasive. But who is to come after them? asks the *Times*; and, having raised the spectre of "a triumvirate," it affects to be alarmed for the future, and advises, that people satisfy themselves with securing Free-trade, and leave the present Ministry in a sort of unconditional possession of power.

Now, we have no hesitation in affirming our conviction that no Ministry, however acceptable to the people, and much less one in a decided minority, ought to be allowed to persuade themselves that nothing can come after them. It is the very height of folly—it denotes a shocking want of patriotism—to pretend that the management of the political affairs of this empire would be utterly hopeless in the absence of some dozen gentlemen whom the great majority of the people distrust. It is holding out a strong temptation to Ministers themselves, which, by the way, they do not need, to do just as they please, and to set at naught all the signs of a true public opinion. The *Times* knew well enough how to laugh to scorn the bugbear of Socialism, of which Louis Napoleon availed himself to thrust his own despotism upon the French people. Tyrants will never be at a loss for pretexts favourable to the perpetuation of their own rule, and, perhaps, the only way in which an intelligent nation can be made to submit to evils which it might remove, is by conjuring up before its fancy the shadowy phantoms of still greater evils which it will be naturally anxious to avert. If we really want an execrable Government, the likeliest method of attaining our end, is that of whispering into the ears of the existing one, that nothing better can succeed it.

The *Times* represents what may be fitly described as "the money power" of this country. It draws its inspiration from the Stock Exchange. Its patriotism is that of the Leviathan capitalists. Its political principles rise and fall with the funds. Lord Derby, severed from Protection, suits this constituency far better than an advocate of progress. The one, and almost the only important clause in the political creed of the money-market, is the virtue of standing still. Change introduces uncertainty, and uncertainty perils profit. Hence the *Times* supported the Russell Administration as the "only possible" one, and now supports the Derby Administration for precisely the same reason.

"Russell, Graham, and Cobden"—such is the imaginary triumvirate to which the *Times* prefers the present disgraceful Government. But why should the people take fright at this alternative? "Reform, retrenchment, peace," even if carried much further than the assumed coalition either would, or could carry them, are not so dreadful in the estimation of the people at large, that the barest prospect of them should produce tame acquiescence in insolence, hypocrisy, and deceit. Why are we to put up with a Government whose very existence is an offence against political morality, and who can only be useful to the nation by becoming traitors to their own party? Why should we sanction a double lie in high places? A lie which has one aspect towards the country, and one towards the agriculturists—and which is intended to cheat either or both, as may be most profitable for those who coined it. The answer to these questions is conveyed by a mysterious hint at a possible triumvirate, as our only way of escape from the present position. Well, we say, then let us have the triumvirate, for we cannot be worse off than with a set of rulers whose designs are known to be opposed to our best interests, and whose instrument in effecting them is unblushing duplicity. What the money-market may think of the moral of the present state of things is a matter of small importance, seeing that the money-market is mainly influenced by the material. But people in general are disgusted beyond measure, and are beginning to regard government, on the present system, as nothing better than a dull farce.

As sure as there is a heaven above us, so sure it is that every sin carries within itself the seed of its own punishment. Never did a party in power set at naught the dictates of truth and honour, without finally bringing down upon themselves, and upon all their supporters, a retribution more severe than any of the evils which by such means they essayed to prevent. The oligarchy, by giving their countenance to an Administration which tramples under foot all the decencies of constitutional usage, and which plays with moral obligation, as if it were a child's toy, will find, not long hence, that they have been foolishly sapping the very foundation of their own supremacy. In this country, at least, it is indisputably true that "an organized hypocrisy" cannot be long-lived. There is an inner sense of propriety—a sort of public conscience—in Great Britain, which they who ruthlessly shock are preparing the way for their own certain downfall. It does not speak in haste. It does not express itself in impetuous outbursts. It is cool, calm, and decided. It waits the proper moment for passing sentence. But that sentence is sure, irrevocable, overwhelming. It leaves nothing unsettled. It squares the punishment to the whole extent of the offence. This is the Nemesis which the present Administration, and those who sanction them in their political profligacy, are doing their utmost to provoke. Neither the aristocracy of rank, nor of money, nor of intellect, can stay its avenging hand. Falsehood will be turned out of doors as too odious to be borne, and all her allies will be compelled to bewail their folly in having knowingly associated themselves with her. The

fall of the Derby Administration will drag down with it many of the strong buttresses of oligarchic rule.

"There's nothink after us, sir," says the conductor in triumphant tones. "No other government is possible," says the *Times*, in a similar strain. "The old cry" may, or may not, answer for the present exigency—but we believe that people who have been once duped in this fashion are never in the humour to be so duped again.

THE RUN FOR GOLD.

THE discovery of gold seems to have much the same effect upon society as oxygen upon light or heat upon mercury. Plunge a bit of red-hot wire into a jar filled with that gas, and the iron, instead of gradually cooling, will consume itself in a fiery jet of intense brilliancy. Immerse the thermometer in boiling water, and the volatile metal instantly darts up the tube, exhibiting a new set of atmospheric conditions. So with the disinterment of the long-buried treasures of California, and our antipodal colonies. The rumour that gold had been found upon the further shores of the American continent, gave infinite attractiveness to a barren ridge of land, whose previous possession only the perversity of diplomacy and the inflammation of international antipathies could invest with importance. Instantly, a stream of emigration, or rather invasion, set in, and has but just been arrested. A nation was born in a day. The edifice of civil government was constructed simultaneously with the material abodes of social life. There were no flocks of indigenous cattle, no crops of Nature's own sowing, ready to be tamed or reaped by the new comers. The soil yielded nothing but the sparkling ore, and that had to be laboriously delved and segregated from the envious earth. But with that, all else was secure. Provision-laden caravans followed every detachment of treasure-seekers, and ships hastened from the ports of every sea-board to the unfrequented waters of the Sacramento. Within seven years, cities have been consumed and rebuilt—anarchy has raged and been suppressed—the ravages of disease, and the razzias of savage aborigines, have been endured—and a community composed of the most adventurous and unprincipled portion of nearly every people under the sun, is settling down into the normal condition of nations; growing its own food, working up such materials as the soil affords in common with other soils, and permitting the extraordinary possession which has made it renowned and populous, to take that rank which its intrinsic usefulness may assign.

The effect of the Australian discoveries evinces, in a yet higher degree, this wonderful oxygenic property of gold. It is in the centre of thriving colonies, and at an easy distance from cities where the creation of natural wealth was already going forward at a magical rate, that the artificial riches of Bathurst and Mount Alexander have disclosed themselves. It is a land where every man or boy with sense enough to keep together a flock of sheep, could make the wages of a first-class English artisan—where a woman could dictate her own terms, and select at will husband or mistress—where corn and fruit are in tropical abundance, with mutton and beef more than could be eaten—where the mines of Burra Burra invited the labours of hardier industrials, and offered multiple returns for the investment of the capitalist—it is in this land, flowing with the milk of pastoral abundance, and stored with the honey of minerals that are the substratum of civilization, that the glitter of uncoined money has lured to social madness. Twenty-five thousand men, it is estimated, have left the peaceful pursuits in which affluence was the goal accessible to all, for exposure to the hardships, fever, and demoralization of the "digging." The herdsman has left his master's flocks to perish on the hedgeless plains, and the miner has withdrawn his pickaxe and basket from the once profitable excavation of copper—the merchant is deserted by his clerks, and the gentleman lives in all cities by the discharge of irregular duties, has disappeared from the streets of Adelaide and Melbourne—and ships lie idle in the harbours, abandoned by their crews. Everything is surrounded by a new set of conditions, and subjected to the test of a universal solvent. The ordinary gradations of society are resolved into a Saturnian equality. The minor offices of life are performed from affection, or not at all. The dropsical judge is wheeled about by his son, while their quondam servant is making his £100 a week. Even the bishop, we are told, looks fagged by the unaccustomed labour of self-dependence. The washing of linen there is none so humble as to perform—the laundress is up to her elbows in Pactolean suds—and the draper, haberdasher, and boot-maker have quadrupled the price of their wares. Magnificent crops of wheat crown the heights of Geelong, and labourers are offered in vain 12s. 6d. per diem to reap and garner them. Even in gold digging, there is fastidious discrimination. "Dust" and "scales" are left as too troublesome to gather up—nothing

less than "nuggets," ranging in size from a pin's head to a horse bean, are deemed worth the taking. The larger boles that turn up here and there contain each of them a fortune in itself. "I saw four men," says a letter-writer, "lifting a seamen's chest into a dray (half an hour ago, almost too heavy for their united strength. This chest contained the product of six weeks' labour, and contained at least £200 lb. of gold." Very much like an excerpt from the adventures of Sinbad in the Valley of Diamonds!

However much like romance these stories read, they in truth represent a serious exigency. The wool-traders of Leeds have at length become apprehensive for the continued supply of the staple export of Australia, and an indispensable material of English industry. On either side of the globe, a vast amount of property is imperilled, and on this side, the subsistence of hundreds of thousands of persons, by the opening-up of exhaustless stores of what with the vulgar, and only with the vulgar, is the reality of wealth. Shipowners appeal to Government to prevent the desertion of sailors, and wool-growers to provide them with shepherds. To meet the former demand, the Colonial Secretary puts three or four companies of infantry *en route* for Australia, and stations a man-of-war at Sydney and Melbourne. Towards meeting the latter and much more sensible demand, there is very nearly a quarter of a million of money in the hands of the Emigration Commissioners, contributed by the colonists themselves, and loans, whether public or private, must be forthcoming. We deem the emergency so serious as to warrant a departure from ordinary economic rules. By all means let Lancashire or Spitalfields weavers, vegetating on four shillings a week, be gratified in their desire to escape to the land we have described. They are the sort of men that could be trusted at once to care for the woolly more than the golden fleece, and to repay the sums advanced them. To as many of the able-bodied as cheap bread has left on our parish rates, to the agricultural labourers whose impoverishment is falsely charged on Free-trade, and to the riotous idlers of Irish work-houses, should the same opportunity of social enfranchisement be given. Our artisans are helping themselves by clubs in nearly every workshop to this outlet for superfluous industry. Within a very few weeks we shall, we have no doubt, witness a determined rush to the places of embarkation. Officialism must be made to forego its tardy routine of certificates and deliberation—benevolent and religious influences must be mingled with the necessities and passions now at work—and the speedy result may be, the endowment of our southern empire with wealth that its mines can neither purchase nor express—the wealth of an industrious, virtuous, and liberty-loving population.

ELECTION NOTES—IV.

NOTWITHSTANDING the uncertainty which, until within the last few days, prevailed as to the time of the dissolution of Parliament, in those boroughs and districts where contests are imminent electioneering activity has been incessant; though, generally, there has been a lull in the preparations for the campaign. Now, it seems to be generally understood, that the dissolution will not be deferred beyond the middle of next month, and, under this persuasion, the leaders and managers in these national conflicts, are again putting the machinery in motion; and, before we are called upon to notice any of the broader and more general phases of the struggle, one or two single elections claim a word or two of comment.

The sudden retirement of Mr. Trelawny, the member for Tavistock, and his subsequent defeat in the polling-booth, will have been observed with regret by every friend of religious freedom. We do not profess to be able to dissipate the mystery that surrounds this event, but, in the case of a borough like Tavistock, where great houses exercise a preponderating influence, it is easy to imagine a cause. We greatly regret the loss of Mr. Trelawny from the House of Commons, but indulge the hope that it is only temporary. The hearty manner in which he has identified himself with the principles of religious equality—unpopular as they are in Parliament—is all the more honourable from the fact of his not being a Dissenter. We need scarcely mention that he made the church-rate question his own—succeeded in carrying a motion for a committee of inquiry into this grievance—and in successfully conducting it to an issue. The result appears in the shape of a blue-book, full of valuable and interesting information—a monument of the zeal and practical talent of the late member for Tavistock. He is not to blame that no substantial measure of relief has followed from the appointment of the committee. The exigencies of political parties have, for the present, prevented the inquiry being completed, but we should be glad to see the originator of it re-elected to the next Parliament, to pursue that career in the Legislature which has been so promisingly commenced.

Not less warmly do we regret the defeat of Mr. Charles Gilpin, last week, at the election for the city of Perth—though more prepared for the result than in the former case. All along we have felt satisfied that the Tories, though professedly holding aloof from the contest, would, as at Halifax and other places at the last general election, unite with the Whigs to defeat the Radicals. The result has proved the correctness of our anticipations. At eleven o'clock on the day of election Mr. Gilpin was at the head of the poll; when the Tories came forward, as a party, and with scarcely any exceptions, voted for Mr. Kinnaird. To their timely aid the latter gentleman unquestionably owes his seat. But for their interference, Mr. Gilpin would have beaten his opponent by three to two. This will be evident when it is known that 356 is the largest number of votes ever polled by Mr. Fox Maule, or any Whig candidate, in a contest with the Tories, and that of this number Mr. Gilpin polled 225. Of the three parties in the city, therefore, the Radicals are the strongest; and should the Tories—as will probably be the case—bring forward a candidate of their own at the general election, the candidate of the more advanced section of Liberals will stand a fair chance of being returned. Mr. Gilpin has fought a good battle, and, if not successful now, has laid the foundation for success hereafter. He has given evidence of that courage, address, and ability, which are necessary qualifications for legislative fitness, and is greatly to be honoured for his gallantry in standing by his supporters in "the fair city," when his chances of success were small, and more tempting offers might have drawn him elsewhere. He retires from the field with the good opinion and wishes of the bulk of the population. Not many even of the most popular candidates for Parliamentary honours can claim, as he may, the honour of having, by the confession of opponents, the show of hands at the nomination 10 to 1 in his favour. Mr. Gilpin is now free, and we shall be rejoiced to learn between now and the general election of his services being secured to represent a larger and less biassed constituency than that of Perth. By so doing they will honour themselves, and greatly promote the cause of Radical reform and Voluntaryism.

Turning from *faites accomplies* to elections *in posse*, the strange complications which have arisen in several important boroughs, cannot fail to excite attention. In Edinburgh, Sheffield, York, and Northampton, the "Liberal interest" is completely disorganized; owing to the differences between the old Whig leaders and electors who have been wont to manage elections according to their own fancy, and the more numerous body of Radical Reformers, who are exhibiting an independence not a little alarming to their former allies. In the Scottish capital the contest has only just commenced, turning at present upon the choice of a suitable Liberal candidate to succeed Sir William Gibson Craig. Strangely enough, the Whig committee are ransacking Great Britain for a titled or aristocratic candidate, apparently oblivious of the fact, that one of their own fellow-citizens, and their now chief magistrate, is eminently qualified to fill that position. They have at last fixed upon Mr. Bouverie, the present member of Kilmarnock burgh, and a member of the late Government, but he has finally declined the honour. Mr. Duncan M'Laren has, however, been chosen by the Independent Committee as the gentleman best realising their requirements; and this conviction we are assured by the *Edinburgh News*, is shared in by at least three-fourths of the community. With a little firmness there seems good reason to believe that the more advanced Liberals will carry their point, and secure the services of a gentleman whose "intellectual and acquired abilities peculiarly fit him for the business of legislation."

In the utter disruption of the Liberal party York surpasses Edinburgh. Mr. Milner, Mr. Pashley, and Mr. Leeman, have one after another retired, leaving the field open to Mr. Vincent and Mr. Smythe, the Conservative. No doubt a coadjutor of more moderate opinions will be found for Mr. Vincent, but at present he is "master of the situation," filling the venerable old city with enthusiasm, and drawing crowds in procession after him at the close of his monster meetings. In his last address to the electors and non-electors, Mr. Vincent speaks with certainty of his "triumphant success at the head of the poll," and urges the support of another Reform candidate in conjunction with himself.

At Sheffield, matters are still further complicated by the candidature of Mr. Overend, a Conservative Free-trader. Mr. Hadfield has promptly responded to the invitation of 1,200 electors again to become a candidate, and has actively been engaged in canvassing during the past week. Already he has received upwards of 2,000 pledges. Mr. Roebuck, too, has exhibited his characteristic energy—having met many of the leading Dissenters of the borough, who, after his frank explanations, passed a vote in his favour, and addressed a great

town's meeting, at which a resolution of support was almost unanimously adopted, together with another in favour of an amalgamation with Mr. Hadfield. Thus, for a second time, the unpopularity of Mr. Parker, the colleague of Mr. Roebuck, has been strikingly indicated. That gentleman may have represented the borough of Sheffield for many years, and may be highly respected, but it does strike us as unwise, to say the least, to attempt again to bring forward for the suffrages of so large and radical a constituency a gentleman so much behind their principles. Popular constituencies are not so numerous that they can afford to be surrendering their rights in order that they may suit the conveniences of Whig candidates. Radicals, for the most part, support the Whigs in office, and are likely to do so, but there is this wide distinction between the two classes of supporters—the one can urge and enforce a more liberal policy—the other will acquiesce in Ministerial shortcomings and incapacity. Surely the electors of Sheffield will not send again to Parliament a member to give their sanction to the course pursued by the late Government. The formidable requisition to Mr. Hadfield ought to convince Mr. Parker of the wisdom of retiring from the field, and of seeking, in some small Whig borough, a constituency more suited to his views.

The same spirit of dissatisfaction with the shortcomings of Mr. Raikes Currie has induced an influential part of the Liberal constituency of Northampton to bring forward Mr. J. Ward Jackson, a gentleman of high position in the north of England, and well known for his interest in the education of the working classes. Mr. Jackson, although a member of the Church of England, is favourable to the separation of Church and State, and to the full realization of religious freedom. He is one of the few candidates who seek the honour of a seat in Parliament, usefully and honourably to engage his leisure, rather than as a means of advancement in life. Political adventurers, especially of the legal profession, are so numerous that it is a relief to meet with men of a different stamp. Mr. Jackson has been very cordially received at Northampton, and should he not succeed in winning the election we trust he will prove himself worthy of future success.

From these significant contests it is to be hoped the Whigs will learn a salutary lesson. Exclusiveness will not now do. Family Cabinets will no longer be tolerated. If, as the *Times* predicts, Russell, Graham, and Cobden, are to form a triumvirate, whose forces will be united to support the next Government, it can only conciliate popular support by a broad and liberal policy, such as now finds expression in the popular constituencies of the country.

OUR GOLD COLONIES.

Papers from Port Phillip were received on Wednesday by the "Statesman." The total weekly production of gold in the colony of Victoria was estimated at 20,000 ounces, and was steadily increasing. The total export from Victoria, including the amount that would go by the "Statesman," had at a valuation of only 60s. per ounce, reached £912,000. The miners were daily spreading themselves over a larger surface of the country, and had already extended their operations 20 miles from Mount Alexander, on the River Loddon, and were likely soon to arrive at the Murray. The names of the three principal localities were Forest Creek, Golden Gully, and Red Hill. Some new discoveries at a place called Wardy Yallock were likewise attracting attention. Much dissipation prevailed, but on the whole the behaviour of the people was better than might have been anticipated, and in cases where their sense of justice was appealed to they were mostly ready to aid the police or each other in maintaining order.

The following extract from a private letter gives one among many illustrations of the golden era:—
Melbourne, Jan. 27.

The South Australians are crowding here in such numbers that Adelaide bids fair soon to be a deserted city. The people are flying from it as from a pestilence. The captain of the "Unknown" assures me the people were on the quay when he was leaving, holding their hands out, containing their passage-money; offering to put up with any accommodation if he would but bring them. Our town is now so crammed that the new comers are obliged to camp out; and from my counting-house window I can see, across the Yarra Yarra, tents, horses, carts, and people, all intent upon the diggings. Launceston, Hobart Town, Sydney, and even California, one and all, are pouring their goldseekers in day by day.

Gold ranges about 80s. this week. Wool firmer than ever.

What will the nuggets grow to? The one I sent you, weighing 1½lb., was thought well of till the 5lb. lump threw it into the shade; and now the latter in its turn has to give place to a magnificent specimen which arrived in town yesterday morning, as big as a man's foot, and weighing 27lb. some odd ounces. A publican bought it at 80s. per ounce.

A woman was sold in Nottingham market-place, a few days since, by her husband, for a shilling, including a new rope, value sixpence, which was attached to her neck.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

The debate (adjourned on the 22nd ult.) upon the resolution moved by Mr. M. GIBSON, "That such financial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to dispense with the duty on paper; that the newspaper stamp ought to be abolished; and that the tax on advertisements ought to be repealed," was resumed on Wednesday by

Mr. COWAN, who explained the nature of the restrictions peculiarly applicable to the manufacture of paper (in which he had been engaged for thirty years), and showed their tendency to obstruct improvements. The duty fell with great severity upon certain branches of this manufacture—cards, boards, boxes, and packages for British articles exported—and the vexatious process of supervision occasioned a further outlay. Twenty-four hours must elapse after the officer has completed his inspection, before the paper is removed. Some five or six years ago a very extensive mill was established in Gloucestershire for the purpose of manufacturing paper or pasteboard from straw. The proprietors accepted a contract to supply a large quantity of pasteboard, but objections were made by the Board of Excise to their obtaining a supply of a finer description of paper necessary for the completion of their manufacture from other mills. A delay of eleven months took place before these difficulties were adjusted, and the consequence was that the proprietors of the mill were unable to fulfil their contract, and were subjected to a loss of some thousands of pounds. He was himself applied to some years ago to send a quantity of paper to South America, made up in a particular manner to suit that market; but three weeks elapsed before he could obtain permission from the Board of Excise to make up the parcels in that form, and then the permission was limited to the particular case. Straw had been very successfully applied to the manufacture of cards for loom-weavers. Now, for every pattern worked at the Jacquard loom he believed about 100,000 cards were requisite, and the amount of duty upon that number of cards was nearly £23. He knew an establishment at Paisley at which it was necessary to keep 1,000,000 cards in stock, and the proprietors were obliged upon that number to pay a duty of about £230. A very large quantity of sewing-thread was exported from this country to the United States, which was packed in small paper-boxes. The paper required for each box weighed 1½ oz. There was an establishment in Glasgow which used weekly three tons of paper for the manufacture of these boxes. Now, upon that paper a duty of 14 guineas a-ton was imposed, so that this one firm paid upwards of 40 guineas a-week as duty upon paper alone. The duty also pressed with great hardship upon the manufactures of hardware, cutlery, and other articles which were wrapped in paper for exportation, and he knew that some manufacturers paid as much as £300 or £400 a-year merely in duty upon paper used for such purposes. The expense of collecting duty was not less than 6 per cent.; he believed it to be much larger; and the labour of writing and labelling each parcel of goods threw at least the same expense upon the manufacturer. He held in his hand a book containing some most valuable and interesting statistics on the subject of the manufacture of paper, which was printed so long ago as the year 1800, upon paper manufactured solely from straw; and, but for the crushing effect of the Excise duty, that manufacture would by this time have extended probably throughout the whole country. Straw could be bought generally at £2 a ton, and it could be obtained at 30s. a ton. But, before a paper-maker could make an experiment in manufacturing straw into paper, he must pay a duty of 14 guineas a ton. The same was the case with regard to flax, which would also be most valuable in the manufacture of paper. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer had repealed the duty on bricks. He (Mr. Cowan) might remind the House that a very interesting nation were once required to make bricks without straw; and he thought the bondage in which the paper manufacturers were placed by the existing law was of a somewhat similar character. He hoped the present Chancellor of the Exchequer would complete the work his predecessor had commenced, and abolish a tax which was in effect a duty upon straw.

Mr. GLADSTONE said, although he should be heartily glad when the time came at which the duty on paper could be repealed; on the present occasion such a proposal could not be entertained. There were, however, so many interesting circumstances connected with this duty that it was a question which might be very usefully discussed in the House. One branch of the question particularly deserved its attention—namely, the consumption of paper in the printing of literary works. A most interesting and important struggle was now going on in the book trade, and though it would be very unjust at present to bear hard upon publishers and booksellers, who had consented to refer the subject to the judgment of certain distinguished personages, he must say, it was a great evil that the cost of books should be raised so much above what might be termed the natural price; and the whole state of the book market of this country was a disgrace to our civilization [loud cries of "hear, hear!"]. Monopoly and combination had been so long applied to this trade as nearly to reduce it to its minimum. There was combination among publishers, combination among master printers, and combination among journey-men compositors. The effect of all this, and of this duty was, that, with the exception of the works of certain highly esteemed and distinguished authors, the sale of what were called new publications, in an

enormous majority of cases, scarcely ever exceeded 500 copies, and the great mass did not pay expenses. The sale of such new publications was limited, in a great measure, to circulating libraries and book-clubs, which were ingenious expedients to mitigate the monstrous evil of the high prices of books. Another effect of this system was to give encouragement to piratical practices. If the paper duty were taken off, we ought to be the cheapest producers and largest consumers of books in the world, whereas now the demand was narrower and the prices of books were higher in this than in any other country [hear, hear].

Sir W. CLAY thought there could be no tax more worthy of consideration than the paper duty; but he was not prepared to pledge the House to an opinion which ought not to be recorded unless it was intended to be acted upon, and the state of the revenue might not permit its remission. But though this duty should be considered on a general view of our finances; there was no such reason for delay with reference to the stamp duties on newspapers, and the duty on advertisements. He recommended Mr. Gibson not to press his first resolution to a division.

Mr. MOWATT supported the motion. It was impossible, he thought, to magnify the results which were bound up with the question of the repeal of all these duties.

Mr. REYNOLDS warmly supported the entire resolution, and urged Mr. Gibson not to adopt the advice of Sir W. Clay. The repeal of the paper duty would prove of great benefit to Ireland, whose very bogs would supply materials for the making of paper.

Mr. J. L. RICARDO also trusted that Mr. Gibson would withdraw no part of his motion. He believed that if the paper duty were now repealed, whilst the cost of production would be so diminished as to give an impulse to the consumption of the article, there would still remain a surplus revenue, the amount of which had been under-estimated in the budget. Mr. Ricardo urged, as an argument for repealing the stamp duty, the perplexities in which the law respecting unstamped publications had been involved, and made a direct appeal to the Attorney-General as to whether he meant to prosecute these publications or not. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL having replied in the affirmative, Mr. RICARDO proceeded to mention the case of the *Wisebeach Advertiser*, the proprietor of which (Mr. Clark) had been frightened by the threats of the Government into having his publication stamped; for as the Crown paid no costs, a suit with the Government was, whatever the result, a very serious affair. Soon after this a Mr. George Turner started a publication called the *Household Narrative of Current Events*, published at Stoke-upon-Trent; he, too, was threatened by the solicitor of the Stamps and Taxes with a prosecution, the Government in this case abandoning altogether their former ground, and falling back upon an obsolete clause in the act of 60 Geo. III., which made any monthly publication illegal unless published on the 1st of the month, or within two days before and after. Mr. Turner, however, had more nerve than the proprietor of the *Wisebeach Advertiser*, and directed his solicitor to accept service. The solicitor did so, and received in reply a letter from the solicitor of the Stamps and Taxes, stating that he had received no instructions in the matter. Could there possibly be any greater tyranny than this conduct on the part of the Government? [hear, hear.] Mr. Ricardo concluded by asking the Attorney-General to state whether he intended or not to institute proceedings against the proprietors of a long list of monthly and weekly unstamped publications, including the *Art Journal*, *Tait's Magazine*, the *Evangelical Magazine*, the *Literary Gazette*, the *Herald of Peace*, the *Musical Times*, the *Lancet*, the *Journal of Gas Lighting*, the *Colonial Church Chronicle*, the *Parochial Chronicle*, the *Racing Telegraph*, the *Racing Times*, the *Expositor*, the *Builder*, the *Reasoner*, and last, but not least, *Punch*, who was very fond of alluding to current events?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL desired it to be distinctly understood, that it did not lie with him to institute these prosecutions. The law-officers of the Crown only proceeded against the transgressors of the stamp law when the Board gave them instructions to do so, or its solicitors provided them with proper briefs. The new proceedings against the *Household Narrative* were resolved upon by his predecessors in office, but he quite concurred in the necessity of that determination. Another information had now been filed; that information would be decided as speedily as possible by a special verdict. And to show how extremely anxious the Government was to have this question fairly raised, it had been arranged between the junior counsel for the Crown and those for the defendant, that Baron Martin should settle the terms of that verdict. With respect to the journal published in Stoke-upon-Trent, he had never heard of the subject until it was mentioned by the hon. member for Montrose. With regard to the question of costs; it had been stated that the Crown received but did not pay costs. The Crown neither received nor paid costs. That was a subject which had occupied his attention very closely for a considerable time, and he desired to introduce a bill by which protection would be afforded to the defendant in cases of this kind [cheers].

Mr. M'GREGOR could not consent to relinquish so large an amount of revenue as that yielded by the paper-duty at present; but the subject should be taken into consideration next session. Mr. HUMZ said it was not proposed to repeal that duty now; but he wanted the surplus of £460,000 applied to the repeal or transfer of the other duties, instead of paying it in the shape of bounty to militia men, and he

believed that the stamp duty would, if removed, be replaced by postage.

Mr. K. SEYMOUR, though averse to all Excise duties, should vote against the motion, because it had been understood that all questions of taxation were to be left to the consideration of a future Parliament. Mr. WAKLEY replied that this was no reason for opposing the motion, which did not propose to meddle with these duties now.

Mr. GIBSON, in order to meet these objections, was permitted to add to his first resolution the words "as nearly as may be with reference to the security of the public revenue."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made a few remarks vindicating himself from the imputation that he had encouraged a belief he intended to repeal either of these duties.

The House then divided. On the first proposition respecting the paper duty, the numbers were—

For the resolution	107
Against it	195

Majority against..... 88

On the second, for the abolition of the stamp-duty, the numbers were—

For	100
Against	199

Majority against..... 99

On the third, for the abolition of the advertisement-duty, the numbers were—

For	116
Against	181

Majority against..... 65

STATE OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

On Friday, Mr. MASTERMAN asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether any steps were in contemplation to prevent the desertion of sailors from merchant ships in the Australian ports?

Sir J. PAXINGTON said the question related to a portion only of the most extraordinary emergency which had arisen in two of the Australian colonies, in consequence of the recent discovery of gold. In the port of Melbourne, in the neighbourhood of which the largest discoveries of gold had taken place, and where the desertions formed the subject of the greatest complaint, on the 6th of January there were 35 ships, the aggregate number of the crews of which was 816, of whom 417 had deserted. The Government had received frequent despatches, urging the absolute necessity of military and other assistance under the extraordinary state of things which had arisen, and it was only the other day that he received a despatch from the Governor of Victoria, pressing the necessity of this assistance, and the injury to the commercial interests both of the mother country and of the colonies, from these desertions. They had sent six companies of a regiment to be assigned in the proportion of two companies to Sydney and four to Melbourne. The financial state of these colonies, especially Victoria, was exceedingly prosperous, and Government, therefore, had felt that they should have a right to call on these colonies to pay for the military assistance so rendered to them. They had also afforded the assistance of a man-of-war to the port of Melbourne; as a man-of-war was stationed at Sydney, and, if desertions had not been altogether prevented, they had been diminished. Looking at the peculiar zeal of the Governors, and at the pecuniary means at their command, he hoped the arrangements made would put an early and decided check upon this great evil.

Mr. HUMZ said he believed that at this moment there were two or three thousand handloom weavers in Lanarkshire who were only receiving 4s. a week, and he thought it was worthy of consideration whether they could not provide for this want of labour in Australia by paying the expenses of these handloom weavers to Australia, provided they would engage to become shepherds in a year after their arrival. He thought that would be better than going to the expense of sending soldiers and ships.

Sir J. PAXINGTON declined being drawn into a discussion unexpectedly on a question of this great importance. But he might state that sums of unusual magnitude had been lately sent home for the purpose of promoting emigration. There was now a sum of about £170,000 to be expended on emigration to Victoria. New South Wales had lately sent home a sum of £20,000 for the same purpose, and he was in communication with the Emigration Commissioners with regard to the mode most beneficial to the colonies in which this large sum could be expended.

THE MILITIA BILL IN COMMITTEE.

According to the order of the day (Friday), the House went into committee on this bill, against which a number of petitions were again presented.

The ninth clause, empowering the Crown to make subdivisions of counties coterminous with the superintendent registrar's districts, for the more conveniently apportioning the quotas of men to be furnished, was passed after a short conversation, with a verbal amendment.

On the tenth clause, which authorizes lord-lieutenants to accept volunteers, the question was raised whether an excess of volunteers in one county would be allowed to counterbalance deficiency in another. Mr. WALPOLE engaged to introduce a clause to that effect, as the Government did not wish to have recourse to the ballot till absolutely driven to it.

In the course of the discussion on this clause, Mr. M. GIBSON remarked, if nobody volunteered, we should be exposed to invasion till Christmas; if there were to be an invasion, how absurd it was to leave the whole matter in uncertainty! The Ministers

of the Crown, in dealing with the subject of the national defences, ought not to be guided by considerations of popularity or of unpopularity; they ought to have the courage to propose what was necessary, and the firmness to stand by their proposal. Lord PALMERSTON hoped the committee would bear in mind that his right hon. friend the member for Manchester had just been arguing that the Government were neglecting their duty if they did not enforce by the ballot the raising of the necessary number of men. It ought to be distinctly understood by the House of Commons, and by the country, that his right hon. friend was the quarter from whom came the greatest urgency to have recourse to the ballot [cries of "hear, hear," and laughter]. Mr. M. GIBSON was not in favour of the ballot, but if the Government thought a force wanted they ought not to speak of popularity or unpopularity, pleas unworthy of Ministers; it was their duty, as Ministers of the Crown, to take the necessary responsibility. He had been arguing what they ought to do according to their opinions [a laugh]. Lord PALMERSTON did not say the right hon. gentleman was for the ballot. Oh dear, no! He was against the ballot; but he was urging the Government, which was carrying the bill by majorities of 100 a-night, if they had any regard for their own duty, to enforce the ballot.

Mr. COBDEN said he was not ashamed of being in a minority; minorities grew up to majorities. Hon. gentlemen opposite were changing their tone; they were all laughing. There was no earnestness or sincerity in them. This matter was a fraudulent pretence from the beginning. The tendency had been for some years to reduce our armaments. There was a cry that we should stop that reduction. Ministers would not have proposed this bill had it not been for the Whig Government. It was the noble lord the member for the city of London who had rendered it possible, and his opposition that rendered opposition almost impossible. What scenes would be witnessed when those militiamen were called out might be inferred from a paragraph which he quoted from the *Wiltshire Independent*, giving an account of a muster of yeomanry cavalry at Devizes, in presence of the Marquis of Bath, Earl Nelson, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, &c., and representing that members of the regiment, after escaping the surveillance of their officers, indulged in beating kettles and tea-trays, ringing bells, and trampling on flower-beds [a laugh]. These were farmers' sons, persons in the middle class of life. With similar bodies composed of labourers, with volunteers from the vagrant class, what scenes would be witnessed! Their habits of life, their want of education, must expose them more certainly to temptation. If there were any pressing danger to justify this risk of demoralization the country would submit to it; but he firmly believed, if the necessity arose, that the people of this country, instead of requiring exhortations to defend themselves, would rise en masse.

Lord PALMERSTON said, as a humble member of the Whig party, he thanked the hon. gentleman most cordially for the credit that party received from him for having had the boldness—the sense of duty, he (Lord Palmerston) would say—to take measures for raising a force. But when the hon. gentleman said the committee were laughing at him, he (Lord Palmerston) must say, if they did so, that it was not wholly without excuse [laughter], because of the wabbling course the hon. gentleman had pursued in opposition to this measure. They now stigmatized this militia because it was not large enough. There was no pleasing them—hit high or hit low, they complained of the infliction, that infliction being very material to the defence of the country. He (Lord Palmerston) had shown that there was one man who was consistent—some said he was an anonymous idiot, some said he was to be looked for at Colney-hatch or Hanwell, but he (Lord Palmerston) would ask the two members for Manchester, whether they thought that man was an idiot and only fit to be an inhabitant of Colney-hatch? If they concurred in these expressions, he acquitted them of participation in the sentiments of the pamphlet; but if there were evasion or equivocation, unless they disavowed the principles, the statements, the arguments, the objects of the pamphlet, he would be compelled to think the real object of the opposition was not to relieve the country from a temporary pressure, but to work out that pious fraud by which it was hoped this country might be subjected to the calamities of invasion and conquest as an atonement for the offences committed in those defensive wars, by which we had secured those liberties which enabled hon. gentlemen now to make their opposition [cries of "Hear, hear"].

Mr. BRIGHT said that gentlemen on the Treasury bench did not appear to understand their own bill, or to be able to explain its objects; yet the noble lord the member for Tiverton appeared ready to come forward on all occasions to make a speech on their behalf, which, if not very argumentative or very consistent, was sure to raise the cheers of those gentlemen. He showed, that whereas 150,000 men were first asked for, they were now content with 35,000. Then the original ground on which the bill was introduced had been gradually frittered away. The bill, in fact, had become ridiculous. The noble lord the member for Tiverton, had entered into a discussion of certain opinions put forward in some publication on this subject. They all knew that this was a question upon which men took extreme views. But the course taken by the noble lord the member for Tiverton, this session, was one which reflected on him no credit as a statesman. Had he not given his sanction to events which had not only astonished, but had horrified all Europe and the world? [hear, hear]. It was quite consistent with the course which the noble lord took on the 4th and

5th of December last, that he should ridicule men who stood up for peace in this country. But that man must know very little of the people of this country, and of their appreciation of the blessings of peace, who was not willing to stand up and speak and vote for peace, feeling perfectly unalarmed at the sneers and ridicule of the noble lord [hear, hear]. They were now in committee on a bill which had been opposed on the second reading, with one or two exceptions, by the representatives of every large town in Great Britain. That was a fact they could not blot out of their records [hear, hear]. His belief was that if the bill did pass, like some other bills—like the bill of last session for instance (the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill)—which had 480 votes for it, and 90 against it [hear]—it would prove an absurd thing and a measure of no use. The bill might pass, but it would not come into force, and their legislation of 1852 might be as futile and as absurd as in 1851.

Mr. S. HERBERT could speak with confidence on the subject to which Mr. Cobden had referred, because he was present at the sacking of Devizes [laughter]. If the hon. gentleman would take the trouble to turn to the police reports of almost any day in the week he would find accounts of similar feats recorded as those he had mentioned, but, instead of the parties being of the military order, they were medical students, lawyers' clerks, and so on [cheers and laughter].

After speeches from Capt. TOWNSEND, Mr. WAKLEY, and Mr. HUME, against the measure, the question was put that the following words be inserted:—"Being resident in the county in which such men are directed to be raised, or in the immediate neighbourhood of such county."

The House divided—

For the insertion 84
Against 41
Majority —43

Sir H. VERNY moved, as an amendment, to omit the provision offering a bounty to recruits on enlisting. He knew a large body of young men who, instead of a burden and annoyance, would find it a pleasure and enjoyment to be subjected for a certain period to military discipline. Plenty of men, and better men too, could be got without than with a bounty. Once raised and properly drilled, they would soon be fit to act by the side of regular troops.

Mr. HUME and Mr. MOWATT supported the amendment; the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Mr. GIBSON opposed it.

The committee then divided—

For the clause 95
For the amendment 55—40

The clause was then agreed to.

On the eleventh clause, under which the Secretary of State is empowered to make regulations as to the bounty to be paid to volunteers, Mr. Secretary WALPOLE intimated that Government expected to raise the men at the rate of £3 per man if paid in one sum for the five years' service, or a periodical payment of 2s. a month; but it was to be left to them to decide as to the amount below the proposed maximum of £6, how it should be paid, and what security should be taken for the attendance of the men when wanted. In reply to Mr. Mowatt, he added that if a man who had received the bounty was not forthcoming on due notice, he would be treated as a deserter, and on conviction be liable to a fine of £10, or imprisonment.

Mr. RICE exhibited a calculation to show that by forming an army of reserve, composed of regular soldiers after 12 years' service, 14,000 effective troops might be had, always available. He moved an amendment, that the bounty to militia men should in no case exceed that given to men enlisting in the regular army.

After several speeches for and against, the amendment was negated on a division by 164 to 99 votes.

Another division was taken on the question of filling up the blank, fixing the maximum of bounty at £6, which also resulted in favour of Government, the numbers being 186 to 80.

Clauses 12 and 13, having passed, without discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

THE VICAR OF FROME.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on Monday, communicated to the House of Commons the result of the promised investigation into the case of the Rev. Mr. Bennett. The Crown officers had reported that her Majesty had no means of making an effectual inquiry into the circumstances; that if a commission issued, it would not be possible to compel the production of evidence; and that there was a risk of contravening the Bill of Rights if the commission assumed the character of a court of ecclesiastical inquiry. Irrespective of this opinion, her Majesty's Government viewed with great apprehension the course they had been urged to adopt. They felt that, if a person had offended against the law, it would be of no advantage to attempt to vindicate the law by illegal means. They were satisfied, moreover, that, under the law as it stood, there existed a sufficient remedy; that, by the Clergy Discipline Act, it was open to any parishioner of Frome to appeal to the bishop of the diocese, who, if a *prima facie* case should be made out, might institute a judicial inquiry. The Government were therefore of opinion that those who complained should seek redress in the mode provided by the law.

Mr. HOBAN gave notice that he should to-morrow (yesterday) move for a Commission of Inquiry into the facts he had already laid before the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER further ob-

served, that as to Mr. Bennett's alleged connexion with the Church of Rome, he feared, if true, which he doubted, there was no law to meet it. But as to the course pursued by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, there was nothing to preclude the parishioners of Frome from taking further measures.

Mr. GLADSTONE was ready to show, at the proper time, that the Bishop of Bath and Wells had acted within the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

THE MILITIA BILL IN COMMITTEE.

The House then again went into committee upon the Militia Bill, resuming at the 14th clause.

Mr. BRIGHT objected that under the oath provided by this clause, English militiamen might be sent to Ireland. Lord PALMERSTON defended that arrangement. Mr. BRIGHT retorted that the noble lord was the "big brother" of the Ministry, constantly interposing to prevent the Home Secretary from committing himself. A desultory conversation ensued, but Mr. Bright declined to divide upon the question.

On Clause 15, Mr. M. GIBSON asked if the Government could supply any estimate of the expense that would be thrown on the county-rates or poor-rates, by this measure? Mr. WALPOLE said he had made inquiries, but was not able to give any estimate.

Upon the 16th clause, which authorizes her Majesty in Council, when men cannot be raised by voluntary enlistment, to order a ballot, Mr. CHARTERIS moved to omit the words "shall be raised by ballot," preparatory to striking out all the compulsory clauses.

Mr. WALPOLE contended that the compulsory clauses should be retained, lest the requisite number of men might not be raised by voluntary enlistment.

Mr. Peto, Mr. EWART, and Mr. W. J. Fox, represented the extreme obnoxiousness of the ballot, and Mr. HUDSON believed it unnecessary.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, said a few words each in defence of the clause. Mr. CARDWELL, Sir F. BARING, Mr. RICE, and Mr. S. HERBERT, supported the amendment. Mr. WAKLEY and Mr. H. BERRISLEY attested the determination of many among their constituents to submit rather to imprisonment than the ballot.

The committee then divided:—

For Mr. Charteris's amendment 110
Against 127

Majority against the amendment.. 17

Mr. HUME urged that the Government having succeeded in carrying this important, but most unpopular part of the bill by so inconsiderable a majority, ought not to insist on retaining it.

Mr. MITCHELL said that on the bringing up of the report, he should move that no substitutes be allowed.

Mr. W. J. Fox moved a proviso to the same clause, to the effect that no person shall be liable to compulsory military service who is not registered as a Parliamentary elector. He supported his motion upon two grounds—first, that every person subjected to the obligations should be entitled to all the rights of citizens; second, that many persons entertained conscientious scruples against such a service under any circumstances, and were ready to pay the penalty of disqualification for the sake of exemption.

Mr. WALPOLE opposed the proviso, arguing that the first ground raised a much larger question than could be discussed upon a Militia Bill, while it would narrow the numbers out of which a militia could be drawn; and that the second, if good for anything, would go to the extent of exempting persons, with conscientious scruples, not merely from serving in the militia, but from paying any tax towards it.

Mr. MOWATT supported the amendment; and unintentionally provoked from the O'GORMAN MAHON a protest against the exemption of Ireland on the implied ground of disloyalty. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied.

Mr. HUME objected to the proviso as it then stood, and recommended the hon. member for Oldham to alter it so that it should run as follows:—"That every man that shall be drawn by ballot, and shall serve in the militia, shall be entitled to have his name inscribed on the list of electors in the borough or county where he resides."

Mr. Fox could not accede to the proposition because although he certainly desired the extension of the suffrage, he could not advocate its connexion with such a qualification as this proposed amended proviso would create. After the opinions expressed by those from whom he had expected support, he should not press his proviso, but begged leave to withdraw it.

Mr. M. GIBSON asked whether the Government would lay upon the table of the House a list of the general exemptions?

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE would willingly afford the information required. The exemptions were to be as follows:—1. Peers who were doing their duty in the other House of Parliament. 2. Persons serving in the other forces of the country. 3. Officers on half-pay. 4. Commissioned officers serving or having served four years in the militia. 5. Resident masters in the universities. 6. Clergymen. 7. Persons licensed to preach or teach (the right hon. gentleman was not quite clearly heard in the gallery.) 8. Constables or police-officers. 9. Articled clerks or apprentices. 10. Paid seamen and seafaring men. 11. Persons employed in the dockyards and ordnance gunwharves. 12. Persons free of the company of watermen. 13. Any poor man who has more than one child born in wedlock.

Mr. GIBSON would take the sense of the House upon the exemption of peers; and inquired the defi-

nition of a poor man—to which an Hon. Member replied, A day-labourer.

Mr. BRIGHT inquired why medical men were not exempted; and whether resident masters in the London University and other colleges, as well as Oxford and Cambridge, were to be exempt? Col. THOMPSON claimed exemption for members of the Society of Friends.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved a proviso that "no married man be drawn by ballot, and no unmarried men, except between the ages of 20 and 25." The basis of his motion was, that as there were 8,753,000 males in England, of whom 800,000 were between 20 and 25, and deducting the married men from that number, there would be about 600,000 from which men might be drawn.

Mr. HENLEY objected that this would unjustly narrow the area of choice.—Mr. WAKLEY, that it would put a premium on imprudent marriages.

Sir G. STRICKLAND, Mr. Peto, Mr. SANDARS, Mr. MOWATT, and Mr. EWART, supported the proposition.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY added to his statistics, that out of eight millions and three quarters of adult males, 1,600,000 are unmarried.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER urged the impolicy of exemptions in this respect as in that of taxation. Mr. MOWATT retorted that the whole bill was one of exemptions.

The amendment was negated by 159 to 53.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved a proviso for the exemption of schoolmasters and teachers in schools; which, after a short discussion as to the order of making the proviso, was negated by 164 to 86.

Mr. M. GIBSON then moved the following proviso—"Provided that no peer of this realm shall be exempted from serving in the militia raised by this act, anything in the first-recited act or any other act notwithstanding" [loud laughter and cheers].

Mr. BRIGHT supported the proviso, with observations which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER characterised as "clap-trap."

The proviso was rejected by 102 to 96.

Lord PALMERSTON recommended that as the ballot would not come in force this year, if at all, the consideration of exemptions be postponed till the next Parliament.

Mr. BRIGHT justified the course he and his friends were pursuing.

Mr. WAKLEY moved for the exemption of physicians, surgeons, and other "legally-qualified members of the medical profession;" which was negated by 167 to 77.

Mr. Peto moved an exemption in favour of the Society of Friends. He stated that a brother of the hon. member for Leicester (Mr. Ellis) had suffered several years' imprisonment on account of his refusal to serve in the militia.

Colonel SIBTHORP indulged the committee with a tirade against the Quakers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER referred to a clause in the 51 George III., by which Quakers were permitted to provide substitutes. In default of doing so, they might be imprisoned. The Government thought this was not in accordance with the spirit of the age, and they had intended bringing in a proviso to that effect. But the Government could not support the proposal of the hon. member, seeing no reason why the Quakers should be wholly exempt.

Mr. BRIGHT said, by the former act the deputy-lieutenants were empowered to provide substitutes for Quakers and distract on them; where no distraint could be made imprisonment followed. Where imprisonment had been suffered, it had been through poverty.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the object of the Government was to make a proviso whereby Quakers would not be in a worse position with regard to providing substitutes in the militia than they were with respect to church-rates [hear, hear].

Mr. ELLIS said his brother was an apprentice when he was balloted. His father, having conscientious objections, would not provide him a substitute, and the result was, he was committed to Northallerton House of Correction.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. GIBSON then raised a discussion on the oaths to be taken, which he argued should be confined to volunteers. He moved a proviso to that effect.

Sir W. P. WOOD supported the amendment. In fifty years about 800 useless oaths had been abolished. But the law was at present in a most anomalous state. If a person balloted for the militia could say he was, or had been, a Quaker, Moravian, or Separatist, he was excused. But if he said he was an Independent, he must take the oath or be imprisoned. A man had been imprisoned four years for refusal to take an oath; and the Legislature had been obliged to pass an act to relieve him. When the special constables were sworn in, on the 10th of April, two conscientiously objected to take the oath. The number of persons who scrupled to take an oath was continually increasing. The king's trumpeter had to take an oath that he would not injure the Church of England; the master of the band, and the master of the swans, had to make similar oaths; and it was only when the king's chimney-sweeper came to make the oath that the absurdity was felt to be so great, that the declaration was omitted altogether [hear, hear, and laughter].

The proviso was rejected by 156 against 79.

Mr. WAKLEY then moved to report progress; which was negated by 179 to 40.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS repeated the motion, but did not divide upon it.

The 18th clause was then agreed to, and the House, rapidly going over routine clauses, rose at one o'clock.



MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Mr. WALPOLE moved, and hon. members readily agreed, that the House, at its rising on Wednesday, adjourn till Friday, Thursday being the celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.—In reply to Mr. HUME, Mr. HAYTER stated that he was reluctantly obliged to withdraw his bill for abolishing the property qualification of members.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S INVENTION.—Earl TALBOT moved for and obtained a select committee on the "long range projectile."

SANITARY REGULATIONS, AND COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Secretary WALPOLE announced, in answer to Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, that a bill on the subject of metropolitan interments would be introduced next week, and that the Metropolitan Water Supply Bill would be referred to a committee of the whole house. In reference to the late colliery accidents, he stated that instructions had been given for a strict investigation.

SAVINGS BANKS.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, having been asked by Mr. REYNOLDS, stated that the subject of savings banks was under consideration, but no bill in reference to it would be brought in this session.

THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.—Lord ALBEMARLE presented to the House of Lords a petition from the merchants of Huddersfield, complaining of the contradictory statements of different members of the Government as to our commercial policy.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL withdrew his motion for a committee on this subject.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FOREIGN PARTS.—Conversations took place in the Lords, on Monday, between the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Malmesbury, as to the expulsion of missionaries from Austria, and the case of Mr. Murray, at Rome. The noble earl declared to make public the correspondence in the former case—and as to the latter, he had given stringent instructions to Mr. Freeborn to see that Mr. Murray had justice done him. It was unfortunate and awkward that we had no regular diplomatic intercourse with the court of Rome.

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' BILL.—The second reading of a bill thus entitled was moved by the Bishop of Salisbury, who explained that its object was simply to transfer the registration, vulgarly called "licensing," of Dissenting meeting-houses from ecclesiastical to civil authorities—a relief to both parties. The motion was at once agreed to.

ATTENDANCE OF THE POLICE AT CHURCH.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE inquired of the Hon. Secretary by whose order a portion of the K division of police, stationed at Stepney, had been required to attend church on Wednesday, and those who refused, subject to extra drill. Mr. WALPOLE denied that the attendance was compulsory, or the drill inflicted as a penalty for declining to attend.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

The minorities on Mr. M. Gibson's resolutions.

1. Against the Paper Duty. 2. Against the Advertisement Duty. 3. Against the Penny Stamp.

Adair, R A—1, 2, 3 Granger, T C—1, 2, 3 O'Brien, Sir T—1, 2, 3
Alcock, T—1, 2, 3 Grattan, H—1, 2, 3 O'Flaherty, A—1, 2, 3
Anstey, T C—1, 2, 3 Greene, J—1, 2, 3 Osborne, R—1
Armstrong, R B—1, 2, 3 Grosvenor, Lord R—1 Pechell, Sir G B—1, 2, 3
Bailey, C—3 Harcourt, J A—1, 2, 3 Perfect, R—2, 3
Bell, J—1, 2, 3 Phillips, Sir G R—1, 2, 3
Best, J—1 Harris, R—1, 2, 3
Bernal, R—1, 2, 3 Hastie, A—1, 2, 3 Pigott, F—1, 2, 3
Bouverie, Hon. E P—Hastie, A—1, 2, 3 Pilkington, J—1, 2, 3
1, 2, 3 Headlam—2 Power, N—1, 2, 3
Boyle, Hon. Col.—1, 2, 3 Henry, A—1, 2, 3 Rawdon, Colonel—1, 2, 3
Bright, J—2, 3 Heywood, J—1, 2, 3
Buxton, Sir E N—1 Heyworth, L—1, 2, 3 Reynolds, J—1, 2, 3
Brotherton, J—2, 3 Higgins, G G O—1, 2, 3 Ricardo, O—1, 2, 3
Carter, S—1, 2, 3 Russell, F C H—3
Castlereagh, Viscount Hobhouse, T B—1, 2, 3 Scholfield, W—1, 2, 3
—3 Hodges, T T—1, 2, 3 Seobell, Capt.—1, 2, 3
Chaplain, W J—1, 2, 3 Horsman, E—3 Scully, F—1, 2, 3
Clay, J—1, 2, 3 Hume, J—1, 2, 3 Scully, V—1, 2, 3
Clay, Sir W—3 Humphrey, Ald.—1, 2, 3 Seymour, H D—1, 2, 3
Cobden, R—1, 2, 3 Smith, J A—1
Cockburn, Sir A J E Hutchins, E J—1, 2, 3 Smith, J B—1, 2, 3
—1, 2, 3 Hutt, W—1, 2, 3 Somers, J P—1, 2, 3
Cogan, W H F—1, 2, 3 Jackson, W—1, 2, 3 Strickland, Sir G—1, 2, 3
Corbally, M E—1, 2, 3 Keating, R—1, 2, 3
Cowan, C—1, 2, 3 Keogh, W—1, 2, 3 Stuart, Lord D—1, 2, 3
Dalrymple, J—3 Kershaw, J—1, 2, 3 Tenison, E K—2, 3
Dashwood, Sir G H—King, Hon. H P J—1, 2, 3 Tennent, J R—1, 2, 3
—1, 2, 3 Thompson, Colonel—1, 2, 3
Devereux, J T—1, 2, 3 Lissett, W—1, 2, 3
D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon. Lawless, Hon. C—1, 2, 3 Thompson, G—1, 2, 3
D T—1, 2, 3 Thornely, T—2, 3
Douglas, Sir C E—3 Locke, J—1, 2, 3 Tuffnell, Right Hon.
Duncan, Viscount—Lushington, C—3 H—3
1, 2, 3 M'Cullagh, W T—1, 2, 3 Wakley, T—1, 2, 3
Duncan, G—1, 2, 3 2, 3 Walmsley, Sir J—1, 2, 3
Duncombe, T—1, 2, 3 M'Gregor, J—1, 2, 3 2, 3
Evans, Sir de L—1, 2, 3 Meagher, T—1, 2, 3 2, 3 Walter, J—3
Evans, J—1, 2, 3 Mahon, The O'Gor. Westhead, J P B—1, 2, 3
Ewart, W—1, 2, 3 man—3
Fergus, J—1, 2, 3 Milligan, R—1, 2, 3 Wilcox, B M'Ghie—1, 2, 3
Fitzroy, Hon. H—1 Morris, D—1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3
Fordyce, A D—3 Mostyn, Hon. E M L Williams, J—1, 2, 3
Forster, M—1, 3 —3 Williams, W—1, 2, 3
Fortescue, C—1, 2, 3 Mowatt, F—1, 2, 3 Wilson, M—1, 2, 3
Fox, W J—1, 2, 3 Muntz, G F—1, 2, 3 Wyld, J—1, 2, 3
Freestun, Col—3 Murphy, F S—1, 2, 3
French, F—3 Norreys, P D J—1
Geach, O—1, 2, 3 Nugent, Sir P—1, 2, 3 Gibson, Rt. Hon. T M
Grace, O D J—1, 2, 3 O'Brien, J—1, 2, 3 Ricardo, J

THE BOOKSELLING CONTROVERSY.—A second deputation from the Booksellers' Association, and a number of publishers opposed to that system, waited on Monday on Lord Campbell at Stratheden House. His lordship listened to a lengthened argument from both parties, and promised a decision on Wednesday next.

* Sir W. Clay accidentally went into the wrong lobby on the second division.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

EAST CUMBERLAND.—Mr. Thomas Salkeld, of Holm-hill, Cumberland, has announced himself a candidate for the eastern division of the county, in opposition to the present Liberal members, the Hon. C. Howard and Mr. W. Marshall. In his address, Mr. Salkeld solicits the support of the electors on the ground of his readiness to support the Derby Administration, and he states that support to the Derby Government means—

To uphold the monarchy and the Protestant institutions of the country—to redress that which is manifestly deranged by the sudden changes of late years—to maintain, as far as may be, peace abroad and at home—to give every encouragement to commerce and manufactures, yet not to neglect agriculture and the real interests of the native artisan and labourer—to extend the blessings of scriptural education, and by all means at the command of a powerful Ministry to ameliorate the condition of the masses of the people.

EDINBURGH.—Mr. Bouverie has declined to leave Kilmarnock. Mr. Duncan M'Laren had previously been preferred in the Independent Committee by 50 votes against 14.

FINSBURY.—Dissatisfaction with Messrs. Duncombe and Wakley, the latter more particularly, has led some of the members of the Islington Parochial Reform Association to put forward Mr. Wyld, the present member for Bodmin, who, it has been observed, has for some months past frequently presided at public meetings in that parish. Last week Mr. Wyld issued an address, in which he stated that he would come forward on an adequately signed requisition being presented, and on Friday night he addressed a public meeting at the Angel. At the close of his address a series of interrogatories was addressed to him, which elicited some very awkward facts for a candidate put forward to replace a negligent member. Mr. R. Moore inquired whether Mr. Wyld had not voted against Mr. Hume's motions to reduce the land and sea forces, Sir De Lacy Evans' Bill for extending the time for the payment of taxes by electors, and Mr. Trelawny's motion for inquiring into the administration of the revenues of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster. No explanation of these votes was attempted. It was further elicited that he had voted with Lord George Bentinck, in a minority exclusively Tory and Protectionist, on the bill for reducing the duties on copper ores; that he had voted against motions of Mr. Hume for limiting the income-tax to one year, and for referring it to a select committee; that he had voted for the Aliens Deportation Bill; that he had not voted for Mr. Hume's Parliamentary reform motion in 1848 and 1850, for Mr. Berkeley's ballot motion in 1848, 1850, and 1851, or for Lord Duncan's window-tax motion in 1850; and, finally, that out of 243 divisions in 1851 he had voted in *seventeen only*! In reply, Mr. Wyld stated that when he had not voted he had paired, and that last session he was busy with his "Great Globe," and in entertaining his constituents. Mr. J. C. Williams put some interrogations on ecclesiastical topics, respecting which Mr. W. had said not a word. Had he not voted against two of Mr. Horsman's Church reform motions—against the repeal of barbarous and obsolete penal statutes, against the Roman Catholics, and in favour of the most restrictive clauses in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill? How he would vote on the Maynooth question, and if he voted against the grant, on what grounds would he do so? and was he in favour of placing all religious bodies on a footing of equality? In reply, he defended his vote on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, by talking about "foreign potentates" and "canon law." He would vote against the Maynooth Grant, because, lately, a number of Irish members had said they were willing to give it! He was against the union of Church and State. No answer was attempted to be given to the other questions; and, on the querist insisting on pressing them, the chairman hurriedly put the motion, and broke up the meeting. A curious episode remains to be noticed. Mr. Moore stated that Mr. Wyld's name appeared in Dod's "Parliamentary Companion" as of the Conservative Club, and on that gentleman's declaring that he had never entered the club, Mr. Moore stated that he had seen Mr. Dod, who showed him a manuscript containing the address, in, he believed, Mr. Wyld's handwriting. Mr. Wyld repeated that he never was a member of the club, but did not reply to the specific statement.—Mr. Alderman Challis's name is now placarded as a candidate, but he has not yet issued an address.

GUILDFORD.—Mr. James Bell, brother to the member for St. Albans, offers himself as a Free-trader and Reformer.

LAMBETH.—On Wednesday evening last, the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt and W. Williams, Esq., met their committee, consisting of about 160 gentlemen, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, when it was stated that the result of the canvass, and the completeness of the organization, left no doubt that, in case of opposition, the present members would be returned by an overwhelming majority.

CITY OF LONDON.—The *Globe* has the "best authority" for stating that Lord John Russell and the other members for the City will present themselves for re-election.

MANCHESTER.—The friends of Messrs. Gibson and Bright, the sitting members, have at length thought it desirable to call together the old election committee, and a meeting of these gentlemen was held on Tuesday evening, in Newall's-buildings, Manchester, Mr. George Wilson presiding. The muster of the old supporters was very large, and they appeared quite enthusiastic and prepared for the

threatened opposition. Mr. Bazley moved the reconstruction of the committee, Mr. Abraham Watkin seconded the motion, and it was adopted unanimously. The meeting proceeded to name sub-committees, and this concluded the business. The canvass for Lord Moreton and Mr. Loch is continued, by paid canvassers, but no one believes they will even receive encouragement enough to go to the poll.

PBETH.—The nomination of a member in the room of Mr. Fox Maule, took place on Wednesday. The candidates, Mr. Charles Gilpin and the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, were accompanied to the hustings, in front of the County-hall, by a large number of friends. An immense concourse of people were assembled, with whom Mr. Gilpin was the evident favourite. The writ and the acts against bribery and corruption having been read by Sheriff Craufurd, the Lord Provost of the city, Mr. Dewar nominated Mr. Kinnaird, which was seconded by Mr. William Glen Johnston. Mr. Gilpin was next proposed by Baillie Pullar, and seconded by Dr. Burlas. Mr. Kinnaird then shortly addressed the electors in explanation of his principles, which are of the Whig school; and was followed by Mr. Gilpin. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Gilpin. A poll having been demanded by Mr. Kinnaird, the polling day was fixed for Friday, and the declaration for the day subsequent. The result of the election, it was foreseen, would depend on the Conservative electors—the Liberal interest being almost equally divided. For two hours, Mr. Gilpin kept a-head of his opponent. Conservative votes were then obtained; and at 4 o'clock the numbers were—Gilpin 225, Kinnaird 325.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Roebuck, alarmed at the success of Mr. Hadfield (who is said to have received already 2,000 pledges of support), and the exertions of Mr. Overend, the Conservative candidate, held a public meeting on Thursday night. The Town Hall was densely crowded, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The extension of the suffrage was the hon. and learned gentleman's first topic—his second, the education question.

There is a large body of men in this country who have been all through their lives endeavouring to educate the people. They have done so by their own voluntary efforts; and I think, in spite of all their enthusiasm, in spite of all their industry, they have failed in those endeavours ["no, no," and "hear, hear"]. Bear with me. I have stated that I have a full conception of the difficulty of my position, and the difference of opinion that exists. I know exactly every one of the pieces of hot cinder that I am walking upon [laughter]. Are we, I say, to allow the voluntary principle alone to prevail, or can we, by some arrangements of the general powers of society, conduce to this one great thing—the education of the people? Cannot we get the powers of Government applied to this very purpose? I want a power applied to the business of education, which I call the power of Government. I do not want to leave it to voluntary effort only, but I want the united power of the whole community to be directed, if possible, to the education of the people at large—not, understand me, to the influencing of their religious opinions [cheers]. No. If I thought that a power of this sort was to be confided to any body of priesthood, I would oppose it at once [loud cheers]. But finding as I do all the vast differences that exist on religious opinions from one end of this great country to the other, I say that with them Government cannot interfere; that no man in his senses would propose a scheme which should involve the teaching of religious doctrines, but that there are great, wide-spread, all-dominant principles of morality which we all—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Independent, Roman Catholic, Jew—all agree in. I hope to see the day when that will be brought about. I may be disappointed. A year, or perhaps a few days, may put an end to my political, and even my physical existence [no, no]. But looking to futurity, and judging of the future by the past, I feel assured that, as that body of light, formed by man's sagacity, is there burning before me, the time will come when the people of this country, foregoing all partial affections, all narrow prejudices, will devote their minds and energies to the education of the great body of their countrymen, and that they will find means, through the Government, of spreading knowledge among all classes of our people [cheers]. I should deceive you—and, far worse than that, I should deceive myself—if I divested myself of that hope. Therefore, however I may pain the friends for whose opinion I have great regard—however I may differ from those for whose opinion I have ever had respect—I cannot promise, I will not promise, to separate myself from the education of the people [cheers].

Free-trade, and Ministerial ambiguity—the militia bill and the danger of invasion—were next dilated upon. The hon. member was then questioned as to his connexion with Mr. Parker. He replied that each stood on his own merits; but he refused to ally himself with Mr. Hadfield, as one of that gentleman's friends had reproached him (Mr. Roebuck) with poverty. Ultimately, a resolution approving of the hon. member was carried with only three dissentients; and another, pledging the meeting to support Roebuck and Hadfield, by an overwhelming majority.—Mr. Hadfield has addressed five ward meetings during the past week, and in each case received a unanimous vote of approval.

STAMFORD.—The Marquis of Granby retires from the representation of Stamford to offer himself as a successor to his uncle, Lord Charles Manners, in the representation of North Leicestershire; and Sir Frederick Thesiger announces himself as a candidate for Stamford; in the course of his address he says:—

As a member of Lord Derby's Government, it is unnecessary for me to state that all the principles upon which it is founded will receive my constant and active support. The maintenance of the established religion—the careful attention to the interests of all classes of the community—the reform of all abuses which impair the utility of our institutions—and the firm and impar-

tial administration of the law, will all engage my anxious attention, and will find me at all times co-operating with the Government for their defence and advancement. Upon these and all other questions in which the great interests of the country are involved you may confidently rely upon the character of the present Administration that there will be no yielding nor temporizing for the purpose of advancing any partial views, or of securing a continuance of power or popular favour; but that it will cease to exist when it can no longer be successfully employed in promoting to the utmost of its power the welfare and happiness of all classes of the people, and of preserving unimpaired the stability of all our valuable institutions.

STROUD.—Mr. John Norton, of Lincoln, is fairly in the field. His address appears in the last number of the *Stroud Free Press*.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At length a Liberal candidate has been found in the person of Captain Nigel Kingscote. A meeting of electors was held at Gloucester to receive the deputation who had waited on Captain Kingscote, when Earl Ducie presided, and his lordship read a communication from Earl Fitzhardinge, in which the latter said that Captain Kingscote should receive his most cordial support, so that there is a probability of the unfriendly feeling displayed at the last election in the Berkeley family being again exhibited. Mr. Grantley Berkeley, Earl Fitzhardinge's brother, has already intimated his intention of coming forward again. According to Earl Ducie's statement at the meeting of electors, Earl Fitzhardinge's object in supporting Captain Kingscote is "to assist in rescuing one of the four seats from the Tories."

WINDSOR.—The melancholy intelligence of the death of Major-General Reid, M.P., which took place at his residence in London on Wednesday morning, diffused a very general gloom throughout the town which he represented; for, however parties might differ as to the political qualifications of General Reid, he was universally respected as a private gentleman. General Reid succeeded to the representation of Windsor in October, 1845, on the death of the late Mr. John Ramsbottom, was re-elected, without opposition, in conjunction with the late Lord John Hay, at the general election of 1847. Mr. Charles William Grenfell, the present member for Sandwich, is the Liberal candidate at the approaching general election, and it is understood that he will accept the Chiltern Hundreds and offer himself for the present vacancy. Mr. Arthur Vansittart, who had previously offered himself on Protectionist principles, has also commenced a warm canvass for the vacant seat.—The election will take place on Friday next.

CITY OF YORK ELECTION.—Mr. Henry Vincent has, last week, been visiting the electors, waiting upon them personally during the day, and addressing large, respectable, and enthusiastic meetings, in their various localities, in the evening. No candidate has yet been brought forward by the Whigs.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Thursday, the bargain by which the Crystal Palace is transferred from the contractors to its new proprietors received its final ratification within the walls of the building itself. The names of the purchasers did not transpire, but they were represented by Mr. Charles Fuller, who took formal possession, and paid down the purchase-money, £70,000. It is understood to have become the property of a company, of which Mr. Laing, the chairman of the London and Brighton Railway, is chairman; and that the intention is to remove it to a site near Sydenham, a distance of six miles from the London-bridge terminus of the railway. About twenty-five gentlemen, friends of the contracting parties, celebrated the last day at the Crystal Palace, by partaking of an elegant *déjeuner*, as the guests of Sir Charles Fox and Mr. Henderson. Prosperity to the new undertaking was drunk in bumpers of Cyprus and Constantia; and Mr. Scott Russell, on his health being proposed, drew a glowing picture of the attractions that are to be congregated within the new edifice at Sydenham. The products of every land are to be exhibited growing in their various climates, and the specimens of every art grouped according to the most tasteful rules of classification. The national taste for the beautiful is to be refined by casts from all the famous marbles in the world, and the great principles of mechanical science are to be illustrated by working models of every variety of machinery. The edifice is to be large enough to contain all our metropolitan working population, and attractive enough to tempt them away from those debasing enjoyments which are now almost their only resource. Refreshments abundant and good will be supplied at the most moderate price, and transit by the rail included in the admission ticket. It is expected that the resuscitated building, greatly enlarged and improved, will be ready for a grand opening day on the first of May next, and it is hoped that her Majesty will honour the inauguration with her presence. Mr. Laing, in answer to his health, expressed sanguine hopes as to the solution of the commercial question, and bore honourable testimony to the good faith with which the contractors had held themselves bound to a mere verbal bargain, although tempted by an offer nearly double that which they had accepted from the present possessors. Although the rain poured down in torrents, the building showed its excellence of construction by scarcely admitting a drop, and it was generally observed, that it never looked better than on this last day of its existence.

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

It having been resolved, for reasons of political convenience, we believe, to hold the Queen's birthday on Thursday last, her Majesty held on that day a drawing-room, in St. James's Palace, which was most numerous and brilliantly attended.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and were received by the Great Officers of State.

Soon after her Majesty's arrival the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and other prelates, were ushered to the royal closet, where the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an address of congratulation to the Queen on the auspicious return of her Majesty's natal day.

The Queen wore a train of cloth of gold, trimmed with bunches of wild daisies and blue corn-flowers and tulle. The petticoat was of white satin, covered with white tulle, and trimmed with bunches of wild daisies and blue corn-flowers, to correspond to the train. Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of a wreath of wild daisies and blue corn-flowers, ornamented with diamonds.

In the evening the Earl of Derby, as First Lord of the Treasury, entertained a very large and distinguished party at his official residence in Downing-street, the banquet being succeeded by an assembly, at which nearly 800 leading members of the aristocracy paid their respects to the Countess of Derby. The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a large party at his mansion at Grosvenor-gate. The Earl of Malmesbury enlivened the gloomy walls of the Foreign-office with a large party, at which the whole of the Foreign Ministers assembled. The Colonial Secretary, Sir John Pakington, gave his political friends and employes the best dinner the Clarendon could afford; and the Right Honourable Spencer Walpole, as Home Secretary, assembled the judges and law-officers of the Crown at Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street. The Duke of Northumberland entertained a party of sixty naval officers and others connected with the profession over which he presides in the grand ball-room of Northumberland House. The Duke of Montrose, as Lord Steward, entertained a numerous circle at his mansion in Belgrave-square; the Marquis of Exeter, as Lord Chamberlain, received the noblemen and gentlemen of the Royal Household at his residence in Grosvenor-square; the Earl of Lonsdale, as Lord President, entertained a large circle of peers at his mansion in Carlton-gardens; and the Attorney-General feasted a very numerous party of members of the bar with good civic fare at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street. The residences of all the Ministers were brilliantly illuminated, and at each party the guests wore, almost without an exception, full official costume or uniform.

As an illustration of the fashionable popularity of the Countess of Derby's reception, it is mentioned, that for two hours the stairs were so blocked as to allow of neither ingress or egress; and "the Duke of Wellington, with the Marchioness of Salisbury on his arm, was nearly an hour accomplishing the ascent from the park entrance to the reception saloon!"

PIRACY ON THE BANKS OF THE TRENT!—We mentioned last week that two piratical boats were cruising in the Trent, and occasionally landing their armed crews to plunder and poach in the neighbouring country. The following scene, in connexion with these marauders, which happened within the last week, is more like a picture of Spanish, Italian, or Mexican life than anything which we could have expected to have heard of in England in the year 1852. A few morning—since the wife of a respectable man in Derrythorpe, on the banks of the Trent, went to the stack, some hundred yards behind her house, to pull some hay for her cow. To her astonishment, she observed a man's head peeping out from under the hay. Upon her uttering some exclamation in alarm, he was awakened and instantly sprung upon his feet with his gun over his shoulder. At the same moment a huge dog rushed upon her. The brigand called the animal off, and by this time, two of his followers, armed likewise, had crept from under the stack and joined their leader. But the strangest part of the story remains yet to be told. The fellows had with them a large carpet bag, containing, doubtless, the spoils of the night, and also a number of nets. They positively had the effrontery to divide these among them under the windows of the house of the person so alarmed by them, and two of them remained in their boat close to it for many hours until rejoined by their companion. And yet no one made any effort to interrupt or capture them. Even so late as Tuesday last four of the gang, headed by their tall captain, a notorious character, were seen within a mile of the same place. A gentleman returning from West Butterwick had to make a good run of it to escape from them. It seems a marvellous thing to us that such things can be done with impunity for four or five weeks together, and that no steps should have been taken to disperse and break up such a desperate gang of outlaws, who make no efforts to disguise either themselves or their occupation. A look out for the Trent pirates is now kept in most of the villages, but they always contrive to turn up where they are least expected. They must have friends who give them information. The amount of game alone which they have obtained is somewhat enormous. Their weapons for night shooting are air guns, which to the careless eye have the look of walking-sticks.—*Lincolnshire Times*.

IRELAND.

A singular charge of murder has been investigated before the magistrates at the Dublin office of police. A woman swore that on the 26th of April last she saw a man throw a boy into the canal, after having robbed him; that he then attempted to drown herself, and that she was deterred by his menaces, and by an oath, which he compelled her to take, from giving information against him. She was tormented, however, by scruples on the subject, and she at length had recourse to a priest, who induced her to denounce the man to the authorities. The man was accordingly arrested, and has been remanded until search be made for the body of the boy.

A disturbance of a very alarming character broke out in the Cork workhouse, on Sunday week. So desperate did the riot become at the very onset, that it was thought necessary to send for a strong military force, both of cavalry and infantry, besides a large muster of armed police. The riot originated in a circumstance of a trifling nature. Two of the paupers, who had been employed as doorkeepers, contrived to procure a bottle of whisky, which they smuggled, through an aperture in the wall. These men were at dinner along with several hundreds of the other inmates, when the wardmaster came to demand the whisky. The culprits refused to give the whisky up, and the police were accordingly sent for to compel them. The paupers resisted, and struck the wardmaster and other officers, and a general row commenced. Several of the police were struck with stones, and severely injured. The paupers took possession of some new buildings in the yard, from which they assailed the police with stones in the most desperate manner; all the timber-work which lay in their way was broken to pieces, and the disturbance continued in this manner during the greater part of the night. It was not until five o'clock next morning that the military could be removed, and by that time a great many of the ring-leaders had been secured, and tranquillity restored.

A deputation waited, on Monday, on the Lord-Lieutenant with the memorial for pardon to Smith O'Brien and his companions. His Excellency replied that he did not consider himself justified in recommending the prayer of the memorial to the favourable consideration of her Majesty.

EXPULSION OF MISSIONARIES FROM HUNGARY.—On Thursday evening a meeting was held at Exeter Hall to consider the case of the Rev. Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edwards, missionaries to the Jews from the Free Church of Scotland, recently expelled from Hungary and Galicia by the Austrian Government. Sir Harry Verney, M.P., and Mr. Anstey, M.P., were among the gentlemen present. Mr. Cowan, M.P., was called to the chair. The Rev. Mr. Jeffrey read a letter from Lord Malmesbury, containing the following as the Austrian version of the affair:—

Messrs. Wingate and Smith arrived at Pesth in 1841, and originally confined themselves to reading divine service to the English Protestant labourers employed in the construction of the suspension bridge. The imperial government never gave them a formal permission to do so, nor, indeed, did they apply for it, but no impediment was offered to the execution of their functions. It soon, however, became apparent that these gentlemen were desirous to extend their sphere of activity in a manner not in conformity with the laws of the country, with the alleged object of converting the Jews to Christianity. They built a school, and appointed two teachers, Bijaki and Schlecht, who had both been converted from the Catholic to the Protestant Church. Children of Catholic parents were received into this school, and Messrs. Wingate and Smith at last so far departed from the original destination to which they had applied their chapel, namely, to afford a place of worship to members of the Church of England, that they performed divine service in the German language. The political disturbances which prevailed in the country at the commencement of these proceedings are assigned by the Austrian Government as the only reasons for not repressing them immediately with all the rigour of the law. On the outbreak of the revolution Messrs. Smith and Wingate left the country, but on their return it was discovered that they were distributing Bibles in every language of the empire, and religious tracts tending to the conversion to Protestantism throughout the country. In proof of the real object of Messrs. Wingate and Smith, the Austrian minister refers to a letter from Mr. Smith, published in the "Home and Foreign Record of the Free Church of Scotland," of December 18, 1851, and to another letter, published in the *Independent*, of New York, of the 23rd of October, 1851, dated May of the same year, in which it is stated that "the mission had opened in the neighbourhood of the Chain-bridge, an English service, and taken by imperceptible degrees a German one, so that step by step, working with the greatest precaution, they had gained a considerable influence in Hungary."

The Earl of Malmesbury has moreover been informed by the Austrian Minister of the Interior that their property has been uninjured, and now remains in the custody of their personal friends.

On these grounds the Austrian Government declines to entertain the claim for compensation advanced by the gentlemen in question.

However much her Majesty's Government may regret (the Foreign Office letter continued) the personal inconvenience to which Messrs. Smith, Wingate, and Edwards, may have been put, and the sudden harshness with which the Austrian laws were enforced, her Majesty's Government cannot with propriety any longer interfere to procure compensation for that inconvenience, caused, as it has been, by those gentlemen not confining themselves to the objects with which they visited Hungary in the first instance, and the pursuit of which was tolerated by the Austrian Government.

Messrs. Smith and Wingate addressed the meeting in their own vindication, and resolutions expressive of regret at the decision of Lord Malmesbury, were agreed to unanimously.

AWFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

Nearly one hundred and forty lives have been lost within fourteen days by colliery accidents! Last week, there were twenty-two men killed in Durham; then, there were ten near Wigan; on Monday, twenty-seven near Carmarthen; and on the same day, sixty-eight at Aberdare, South Wales. In each case, the causes of the disaster are much alike, indicating an appalling amount of indifference to the means of comparative safety, and loudly demanding immediate and stringent interference. The following is a narrative of the wholesale sacrifice at Aberdare:—At four o'clock on the day of the explosion, a very careful investigation appears to have taken place, and the mine was reported free from gas, which is here so peculiarly inflammable that the coals taken thence have frequently exploded in the ship. A few hours afterwards another fireman was sent down. This scout discovered symptoms of an approaching fall in a certain section of the mine. When the intelligence was conveyed to the agent above, orders were immediately given to a party to descend and use the necessary means to prevent the anticipated fall. This was about seven o'clock, and two hours afterwards the agent, and some persons who were standing with him, heard the report which gave token of the terrible tragedy which had occurred below. Nothing could be more energetic or praiseworthy than the conduct of Mr. Skipley appears to have been. He descended at once by the winding shaft, and passed some poor wretches who had just escaped from the terrors of the explosion. At the bottom of the shaft eight of the men who had been despatched to prop up the roof were found dead. What followed almost exceeds in horror any calamity of which a record has been preserved. As Mr. Skipley proceeded to grope his way he encountered a few half-suffocated men who were staggering to the mouth of the pit, if it might be found. The next spectacle that met his eyes was a heap of dead bodies, the one piled upon the other, scarcely at a hundred yards' distance from the pit. To account for the mass of corpses congregated at this point it is suggested that some of those who were not instantly stricken down by the noxious vapour had rushed in a body towards the well-known point of egress. The strength of one failed and he fell. The second fell upon the first, and so on in succession. To fall once was to rise no more. The remaining strength of the poor fellows was not sufficient to enable them to clear themselves from the superincumbent mass. When a certain number had fallen the entrance was effectually choked up, and no hope remained for the miserable creatures behind, who were thus impounded as it were within the influence of the fatal gas by the dead bodies of their fellow-labourers. A little further on—about fifty yards—Mr. Skipley and his companions came upon just such another pile as the first. The two together contained the bodies of about sixty men and children. A father and his two sons were found among one of the heaps of the dead. The poor man in his frantic eagerness and anxiety to save himself and his two sons had clutched one under each arm, and thus he sought to escape, but death seized them in the terrible entrance, and all three fell together clasped in each other's arms amongst the ghastly dead. Sixty-four persons perished altogether. As may be supposed, the scenes that occurred at the pit-mouth as the bodies were drawn up to the surface were of the most terrible description.

The catastrophe is being made the subject of an official investigation by Mr. Herbert Mackworth, the Government inspector. Mr. Mackworth fortunately happened to be in Newport when the fatal news was brought, and he immediately proceeded to the spot and commenced a minute investigation.

The inquest on the bodies of twelve of the Durham sufferers, elicited from one witness that he went to his work with a lighted candle in his hand, had worked in the pit six months with a lighted candle, and he and his drawers had never been supplied with lamps. The following verdict was agreed to:—

The jury have come to the conclusion that, according to the evidence adduced on this inquest, the verdict cannot be other than accidental death. At the same time, they are strongly of opinion that there has been gross mismanagement in carrying on the workings of the colliery, and that there is great inconsistency in the evidence given as to the use of naked candles by the men. And the jury consider it imperatively necessary on the part of the proprietors that the rules and regulations should be printed, and strictly attended to, and the instructions of Mr. Wynne (the inspector) rigidly carried out.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF FREE-TRADE.—As a proof of the healthy state of affairs under Free-trade, we may mention (says the *Cheltenham Examiner*), that at the present moment there is not a single able-bodied pauper, male or female, in the Cheltenham workhouse, although the union comprises Cheltenham, with its 40,000 inhabitants, and thirteen agricultural parishes. The master of the workhouse has for some time been obliged to employ labourers at the ordinary wages to do the necessary work about the house and grounds, and which work, under the good old system of Protection, was invariably done by the able-bodied paupers.

A country pedagogue had two pupils, to one of whom he was partial, and to the other severe. One morning it happened that these two boys were late, and were called up to account for it. "You must have heard the bell, boys; why did you not come?" "Please, sir," said the favourite, "I was a dreamin' that I was goin' to Californy, and I thought the school-bell was the steam-boat bell, as I was goin' in." "Very well," said the master, glad of any pretext to excuse his favourite. "And now, sir," turning to the other, "what have you to say?" "Please, sir," said the puzzled boy, "I—I—was a waitin', to see Tom off."

ITEMS OF LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CANTATRICE IN CHANCERY.—Steps have been taken for moving an appeal in the case of Mmille, Wagner.

THE INHIBITED MINISTER.—On Wednesday, in the Arches Court, Mr. Tebbs, the proctor, appeared for the Rev. Mr. Gladstone, for whom he exhibited a proxy. He prayed the Court to allow the case to stand over until next Court day, and counsel would henceforth appear. The Court granted the prayer.

THE "HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE."—This case has re-appeared in the Court of Exchequer, but has been withdrawn, it being understood that a difficulty had arisen with reference to the terms of a special verdict, and that it had been arranged that the question of the liability of monthly publications to newspaper stamps should be raised upon a bill of exceptions, to be tendered to the judgment already given by the Court.

THE VALUE OF A SUGGESTION.—An action, brought by Henry R. Vizetelly, engraver and printer, of Gough-square, against the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, was tried on Wednesday in the Court of Common Pleas. It appeared, by the plaintiff's statement, that he, Henry Richard Vizetelly, suggested to the defendant the publication of the "National Illustrated Library;" and an agreement was drawn up between the parties, by which the defendant was to allow the plaintiff and his brother £2 10s. per thousand on every volume of the series which might be published, as a consideration for the suggestion. Several works were published, the drawings and engravings of which were prepared by the plaintiff, and some of which were printed by him and his brother, who were in partnership, and an account was settled up to the end of June, 1851, (the publication having commenced in the previous April,) in which the plaintiff had charged the sum of £2 10s. per 1,000 copies. The agreement was not signed, and was subsequently repudiated by the defendant, who refused to make any further allowance. The plaintiff consequently brought his action to recover the amount of £2 10s. per thousand upon all the volumes of the series which had been published by the defendant, and for which he had not already been paid. Mr. Vizetelly was examined at some length, and the plaintiff's case was proceeding when the parties, at the suggestion of the learned judge, agreed to refer the matter to arbitration.

THE MANIAC WHEELER.—Thomas Cathie Wheeler, the unfortunate lunatic who lately deprived his mother of life by cutting off her head, was placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, on the charge of murder. He gazed wildly round the court, and called out "Not Guilty." Several witnesses having been examined, the jury returned a verdict that the prisoner was of unsound mind, and, therefore, incompetent to plead. Upon this finding by the jury, the prisoner was ordered to be detained in safe custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

CONFERENCE OF THE WOOL-TRADE.—On Wednesday afternoon, a meeting of parties interested in the Australian wool-trade, as manufacturers, merchants, or dealers, took place in Leeds. There were gentlemen present from Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, and other towns in the West Riding. Sir George Goodman presided. Captain Stanley Carr, who is now in this country as the agent of the flock-masters in Australia, was present, and went into details of the position and wants of the colony with regard more particularly to its wool. He stated that so many people have gone to the diggings, that the flock-masters have been obliged in some instances to put no fewer than 10,000 sheep together with scarcely a shepherd to attend them; and unless they receive assistance in the shape of emigration, these flocks must perish, especially as the lambing season is now approaching. He estimated that 25,000 adults have left their ordinary employment, and that to meet this and the increasing wants of the colony, at least 100,000 persons (including families) ought to be induced to emigrate thither. The general feeling of the meeting was, that we are in no danger of any ultimate loss in the quantity of wool sent from this colony, and that the temporary want, if met promptly, will place the colony and this country in a relatively improved position for the future. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Government, to lay the case before them, and to request them promptly to adopt such measures as may appear calculated to promote an early and efficient supply of labour to the Australian colony. The borough and West Riding members were requested to accompany the deputation. The deputation were also requested to confer with such parties in London as are more especially interested in the trade with Australia, with a view to securing their advice and co-operation.

A POLITICAL PERVERT.—The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, whose Countess was one of the Ladies in Waiting upon her Majesty under the Russell Administration, has addressed a letter to Conservatives and agriculturists, urging them to support the Derby Government. His lordship states, he has "scarcely an acquaintance among the members of the present Government," whilst many of those who held high office in the defunct Cabinet enjoy in private life his most sincere respect and regard. But the Earl recognises the important fact, that the choice of governments "does not now rest between Lord Derby and the Whigs, but between him and Lord John Russell, united with Mr. Cobden and the ultra-Radicals."

LITERATURE.

Regal Rome: an Introduction to Roman History. By FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, Professor of Latin in University College, London. London: Taylor, Walton, and Maberly, Upper Gower-street.

THE clever, versatile, and learned Francis Newman comes before us again, this time writing on a subject in which he is professionally concerned. Political economy and the philosophy of religion have received elucidation from his pen, of late; and he now writes, with undiminished freshness and vigour, on topics which can scarcely excite the strong personal interest and heated enthusiasm as the above questions of the day.

His new work is an attempt to construct a faithful picture of Ancient Rome under its kings, and disentangle that period of Roman History from the false glory which Livy has wilfully thrown around it. Niebuhr has preceded Mr. Newman in the same task, and with so much success, that in this country it will be deemed a kind of treason to revolt against his authority. The author does not, however, "conceal that his strong difference from the conclusions of Niebuhr has been a great impulse to the publication of this small volume." Without attempting to follow him into all the matters wherein he has departed from the footsteps of the great German, or pretending to decide, for the benefit of our readers, whose conclusions are right, we can confidently commend Mr. Newman's book to those who are interested in such inquiries; and have little doubt that the verdict passed upon his labours will entitle him to higher credit than that which he claims for himself—"to have come with a fresh mind to old discussions."

The materials for accomplishing such a task as Mr. Newman's are very slight. He has availed himself of all such as monumental inscriptions, and the regard for precedent manifested in the institutions of the Romans, supply to the historian. He has also shown not a little skill in the work of criticism proper—disentangling scraps of truth from a narrative of mixed material. Livy, for instance, is his chief authority for asserting the conquest of the Romans by the Sabines. Not a little light is thrown upon many subjects by the comparison of words found in the Welsh, Gaelic, and other living representatives of the Celtic tongue, with the Latin names; an instance of this occurs in our second extract. We may here mention that the volume contains several chapters on comparative philology, displaying much research and learning. Many readers will doubtless feel much interested in them, though we ourselves confess to an internal shuddering whenever our duty as conscientious critics plunged us into a chaos of Welsh, Gaelic, and hypothetical Umbrian or Sabine.

The most important of Mr. Newman's conclusions, inasmuch as they affect his opinions on all questions relating to Roman language and institutions at the period of which he writes, are two;—first, that there was a much stronger Greek element in the Latin nation than is generally supposed; and secondly, that the Romans were conquered by the Sabines, from whom their religion, many of their most admirable national characteristics, and most of their political institutions, were derived. Our first extract has reference to some of these topics.

ALBAN ROME.

"Alban Rome was clearly a robber-city; yet we do not know it to have been stained with blood-thirsty treachery like the Mamertines of Messene. She is rather to be compared with the petty cities of early Greece, when they practised piracy without scruple, and gloried in it.

"This stage of human society rises out of an immature morality, difficult at first to understand. We are apt to imagine, that men ready to shed blood for the gratification of their cupidity, can have no virtues at all; but this is an illusion similar to that of supposing that a man who finds his sport in slaying innocent animals is altogether savage. A line, not wholly arbitrary, is drawn between our own and foreign nations, as between men and brutes, which admits of cultivating many virtues in high perfection towards countrymen, while we disown all moral rights of the stranger. Unhappily, this immature morality propagates itself to a very late stage. Nations called Christian, and glorying in the gentleness of civilization, are often execrably cruel and unjust even towards one another, and much more towards those whom they call barbarians. In early Greece and Rome, as in early Germany, the same principles were practised and avowed without disguise. No one criticised them; all in turn were ready to act upon them; and every successful warrior was honoured by his own people, however great had been his injustice to the foreigner.

"It has appeared that many of the notices of public religion in this era have something of a Greek colour. Hercules and the Lupercalia, Hereditary Priesthood, the Asylum, Equestrian Poseidon, Zeus Stadaios, and Tropaiochos, to say nothing of such names as the Agonian Hill and the Argean chapels—more nearly remind us of Greece. And this has a greater appearance of reality, because it is not worked up by a Dionysius, who might have had an argument to serve by it, but comes out piecemeal, and, as it were, of itself. Not that any real identity of religion with Greece is to be inferred from these things: indeed, within Greece itself, it is hard to say that Dorian and Ionian religion were identical; but the similarity is somewhat more

than accident, and implies that religious notions fundamentally Greek exercised great force in Rome, before the Sabines introduced the great revolution to which we shall presently proceed.

As the people of Romulus looked solely to warlike achievements for wealth and well-being, a large population was a primary need; hence not only were those received who came voluntarily, but the inhabitants of neighbouring towns who proved unable to resist, were often transferred in mass to Rome, according to the policy of the Syracusan or Assyrian tyrants, where they were received as citizens on equal terms. This, in the opinion of Plutarch, above all things forwarded the aggrandizement of the city. We are not, however, to suppose that within Rome itself there was democratic equality. That the relations of Patron and Client can yet have subsisted in any such formality as Cicero believed, is scarcely credible: but we may be sure that martial ability was the first source of honour, and that trusty companions gathered round brave leaders, who became the chief men of the State. Foreigners would be admitted on the same footing; their chieftains becoming chief men in Rome, their followers a mere populace.

"In the opinion of Tacitus, Romulus was a despotic king; but Tacitus is a bad authority concerning the beginnings of nations. We must perhaps rest in the general probability that the successive heads or kings of Alban Rome, (however many are concealed under the name of Romulus,)—as captains of a people to whom warlike interests were all in all,—exercised a severely despotic discipline with high approbation, as long as they were successful in war, and just in the partition of spoil: and that, though no written law defined the rights of the king, and no precedents can have grown up to give strength to a senate, yet brave and turbulent men, with arms in their hands, knew how to prevent their leader's authority from degenerating into tyranny. The sway of an Arab chieftain is a familiar modern example of this sort of sovereignty.

"Such is the best idea to be gathered concerning Alban Rome, which rose as a city formidable to all the neighbours by the free development of a military system, under chieftains perhaps not less scrupulous than in other rude and warlike nations. But the first definite fact in their relations with foreigners which may be rested on as certain, is, the fall which they encountered from the grave and severe Sabines of Cures, an equally brave and more systematically disciplined race."

These passages have been selected chiefly because they are unaccompanied by the learned notes, without which others better suited to our purpose could not be fairly understood. These, however, will give our readers a favourable impression of the thorough learning, fresh thought, and various literary graces, that characterise this in common with all the author's works. We close with a short description of

THE SABINES.

"The Sabines were, indeed, a remarkably religious nation. Their morality was sharply defined, eminently positive, and overruling to the whole outward conduct. They knew how to die for duty, and saw duty as the enforcement of God. Like the North American savage, they had great power of self-devotion, high dignity and self-respect, and a generally pervading sternness. Yet their religion cannot be called a cruel one: such atrocities as the burying Vestal Virgins were mere exceptions. It was on its purely religious side unusually simple and pleasing: but its morality had a strong dash of unreasoning superstition. That it treated foreigners as a natural prey, is no more than may be said of all ancient religion. Like every system which makes more of Obedience than of Truth, it was capable of degenerating into punctilious observances, while neglecting great moralities: and this was its odious aspect in later Rome;—where it held its ground, unchanged in form by the progress of knowledge." "Ancient authors represent the Sabines as settled at Cures before they invaded Rome. Opinions were divided, whether the name Quirites came from Cures, or from the Sabine word *curis*, *quiritis*, a spear: but until it is shown that Cures cannot also have come from the same root, there is no proved disagreement in the two explanations. We happen here to have a clue which the Romans had not. The Gaelic language has numerous words in common with the Latin; and gives us *Coir*, (sounded *Quir*), a spear; *Curaidh*, a warrior; the similarity of which to *Quir* and *Quirite*, sets at rest the question what *Quirite* meant."

Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, during the years 1844-5-6. By M. HUC. Translated from the French by W. HASLITT. Vol. II. London: National Illustrated Library, 227, Strand.

THIS second volume of a work already introduced and warmly commended by us to our readers, is in nothing inferior to its predecessor. The former volume was principally occupied with Tartary: the present contains journeys and sojourns in Thibet and China; but relates chiefly to Thibet. Its contents are very interesting and valuable. M. Huc's residence in a celebrated Lamasery, his long-continued intercourse with the people, and his familiarity with their religious opinions and ceremonies, join to give importance and the presumption of accuracy to the information afforded. Although it is occasionally possible to trace in the narrative something of credulity, and everywhere we may find the Frenchman and the Romanist, yet there does not appear to be any reason for doubting the writer's truthfulness, or the general carefulness of his observations. The book gives us the impression of genuineness and intelligence. There attaches especial interest to some parts of this second volume—as, for instance, the account of Lha-Ssa, the capital of Thibet, and heart of Buddhism, where resides the Talé-Lama, the temporal sovereign and living Divinity of the Thibetians,—and the statement of the Lamasque traditions respecting Tsong-Kaba, the great Buddhist Reformer, whose teacher is said to have come from the West, and, on reasonable grounds, is supposed by M. Huc to have been one of the early

Catholic missionaries to that country; and who thus communicated many of the ideas now expressed in the forms of Reformed Buddhism, which bear so many singular and close analogies to the practices of the Romish Church. Other portions of the work might also be named which possess both novelty and usefulness.—Although M. Huc was professedly a Christian missionary, fulfilling his vocation as such, there is an entire absence of the spiritual feeling and earnestness of that office from his book. He worked hard, braved dangers, and bore sufferings, in a manly spirit, and with persevering courage; but, though he got a chapel even at Lha-Ssa, and elsewhere preached the gospel, the greatest Christian success he experienced, and the deepest missionary emotion he displays, is, that a young Lama physician accustomed himself to repeat the words, "Jesus, Saviour of the world, have mercy on me," and wore them on his girdle, as well as a "glittering crucifix" on his breast. As a book of travels, and of information about almost unknown places and peoples, M. Huc's narrative is worthy of note. Mr. Haslitt's excellent translation has given us great pleasure; and the profuse illustrations to the volume add much to its acceptableness.

Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions, and the Madness of Crowds. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. 2 vols. London: National Illustrated Library, 227, Strand.

WHAT a history would that be, which should record the delusions and follies that, early and late, widely and ruinously, have prevailed over the minds of men! Dr. Mackay reminds us that Porson jestingly said he meant to write such a history, in five hundred volumes! It is "only a chapter in the great and awful book of human folly," that has been attempted by Dr. Mackay; and he has written it with all the ability, both intellectual and literary, and in the philosophical spirit, necessary to the instructive as well as amusing use of the much material furnished by extensive and curious research. We are happily relieved from further comment on his very interesting work by the fact that it has already obtained a deserved reputation and enjoyed an enthusiastic welcome wherever it found its way. This elegant reprint—for which the public ought to be heartily grateful—will extend its circulation, we expect, to a great many thousands. We can hardly name a modern work which has so many fascinations for the reader, while it imparts a very useful kind of knowledge, and a humbling and improving lesson. This edition is every way so attractive a book, that it demands a cordial word for the "National Illustrated Library" as one of the cheapest, and altogether the most elegant of the many series of works now appearing. The volumes before us contain a hundred and twenty illustrations, many of them of great beauty and interest, from rare prints and other authentic sources; these in themselves are a treat, and they lend new attractions to Mr. Mackay's charming pages.

The Homilist; or, Voice for the True. Edited by Rev. D. THOMAS. Nos. 1, 2, and 3. London: Ward and Co.

THIS is a new serial, intended to be an organ of spoken thought on Biblical subjects—"the voice of the pulpit in the open field of the literary world." It would be an immense increase of the power of the pulpit to give it new channels, such as this, for the utterance of truth adapted to the condition of the Church, the aspects of social life, the tendencies of the mind of the age, and the wants of the world. We heartily hope that this new helper in the cause of Church renovation and the holy guidance of common life, may maintain a secure and useful place in the literary field. These numbers, almost as wholes (the exception being a sound and useful "Homily" on May Meetings, by the Rev. A. J. Morris), bear traces of the editor's strongly individual mind: the contents have unity, but not sameness; and are rich in original thought, both developed principles and the seeds of truths. Criticism in detail is impossible to us; but we can speak highly of the adaptation of the work to the intelligence and to the felt wants of the best and most earnest minds amongst the young men of our day. We trust Mr. Thomas's name for the vigour and variety of future numbers, and we hope for thorough health of sentiment and robustness of intellect. Able co-operation is promised, and we do not doubt a good claim will be established to the friendly support of those who love not the stereotyped orthodoxies of dogmatic schools and narrow sects.

A GREAT MAN.—Every man is great as a man for he who possesses the Divine power of a soul is a great being, be his place in society what it may. He may be clothed in rags—may be occupied in the lowest business—may make no show—be scarcely known to exist—but yet he may be more truly great than those who are commonly so called; for greatness consists of force of soul—that is, in the force of thought, in moral principle and love, and this may be found in the humblest condition. For the greatest man is he who chooses right with the most invincible resolution—who resists the sorest temptations from within and without—who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully—who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menaces and frowns—whose reliance on truth, on virtue, and on God, is most unflinching.

GLEANINGS.

The President of the French Republic entered on his 45th year on the 20th of April.

A barrister observed to a learned brother in court the other day, that the wearing of whiskers was unprofessional. "Right," replied his friend, "a lawyer cannot be too barefaced."

At a recent examination of girls in Cheshire, for the rite of confirmation, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" the reply was, "The baby, Sir."

Last week, a woman in London, whilst taking tea, was seized with a fit of involuntary laughter, and died immediately. A surgeon attributed death to a disease of the heart.

Sir Charles Rowan, late Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, died at his residence in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, on Saturday week.

The Eastern Counties Railway has just introduced a new system for the convenience of families and parties of pleasure, whereby, at a fixed fare to and fro, they may travel in private compartments of the company's carriages to the various watering or other places on the line.

The Great Western Railway have established, in connexion with all their trains, express omnibuses, that convey passengers and their luggage from Paddington to the City without stopping, at 1s. fares.

An American paper, in a sketch of Mr. Choate, one of their first-rate counsellors, says, "His handwriting can't be deciphered without aid of a pair of compasses and a quadrant. His autograph somewhat resembles the map of Ohio, and looks like a piece of crayon sketching, done in the dark with a three-pronged fork."

The *Brechin Advertiser* says, "A few days ago the officiating clergyman in a church not a hundred miles distant, gave out his text as the 39th verse of the gospel according to John, following up the announcement by reading the words, 'Search the Scriptures,' &c.—an injunction which, owing to his neglecting to mention the chapter, the congregation, amid no small tittering, followed to the very letter."

The excavations at Koyunjik have brought to light a royal burying-place of the age of the Seleucids. One coffin contained the body of a lady of the royal house: many of her garments were entire, also the gold studs which fastened her vest. The most singular discovery, however, was a mask of thin gold, pressed upon the face so as to assume and retain the features of the deceased. This burial-ground was in the mound above the remains of ancient Nineveh.

A lump of auriferous quartz, from Melbourne, was exhibited at the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday. The specimen, about the size of a man's head, was richly impregnated in all directions with veins, or rather layers of gold. It had been roughly tested by the Archimedeal process, and was estimated as worth about £800. The gold is represented as nearly pure, and is supposed to be worth about £4 3s. per ounce.

THE SUBSCRIPTION AT THE CARLTON for electioneering purposes is called the "Foul-play Fund," and is thus spoken of by the *Daily News*:—"Clerics and laics, soldiers and civilians, dingy diplomatists and blasé men about town—all who want preferment or provision in any branch of the public service, and who look for such through the Tory administration—all are expected to subscribe to the wages of political prostitution. We have heard of a dull dean who confidentially inquired whether a cheque for £100 would be thought sufficient, or if he had not better make it £200; adding sanctimoniously at the same time, that he did not inquire what the money was wanted for, and had no desire to know."

A SCENE IN CONGRESS.—We take the following literally, from a report in the *New York Evening Post*, of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the 8th ult.:—"Mr. Chandler said he had not time to give advice, but could say, in all ages, times, and countries, Old Fogyism has been that which has saved nations from the rashness and imprudence of Young—whatever it might be.—Mr. Polk: 'I meant by "Young America" only the spirit of the age, and not trembling limbs and wrinkled brows. We think we are old enough to carry the night-key and try ourselves' [laughter].—Mr. Chandler replied, that perhaps the gentleman had read more of the sacred Scriptures than of the profane [laughter]. He would recollect there was a row among the Young Israel, and that Absalom set up Young Israel against the Old Fogy, his father [laughter]. If Absalom had as bad a head as the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Meacham), or his head covered with a wig like that of the senator from Michigan, he never would have got hung on the oak tree of his father's forest, and been pierced through with a dart [excessive laughter]."

A VERY USEFUL COMMITTEE.—It is proposed in a Boston paper, that every man should constitute himself a self-examining committee to inquire into his own conduct. It is believed the business such committee would have to transact would keep it constantly and usefully employed.

SPURIOUS RELICS.—Several communications to our literary journals, particularly to *Notes and Queries*, have proved how little reliance is to be placed upon the traditions repeated by vergers and guides to wondering lionizers. Archaeologists seem to show that there is not only nothing new under the sun, but that there is also nothing true under the sun. At Warwick Castle the rib of the dun cow is ascertained to be a bone of a fossil elephant, and Guy's porridge-pot a military cooking utensil of the time of Charles I. St. Crispin's chair, carefully preserved in Linlithgow Cathedral by insertion in the wall, is of mahogany,—an American wood! The chair of Charles I. at Leicester bears a crown, which, having been the fashionable ornament after the Restoration, together with the form, betrays the date. Queen Eleanor's crosses, it now appears, were not built by her affectionate husband, but by her own direction and with her own money. The curious bed treasured up near Leicester as that occupied by Richard III., immediately before the Battle of Bosworth, is in the style commonly called Elizabethan. Queen Mary's bed at Holyrood is of the last century; and her room at Hardwicke is in a house which was not erected till after her death.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, May 17th.—There was nothing of importance passing in our market last week. New Irish Butter was taken in retail quantities; Waterford at 74s. to 78s.; Limerick at 72s. to 74s.; Cork thirds at 72s. to 73s.; fourths, at 58s. to 59s. per cwt. landed. Some sales of Cork are reported for June and July at about 70s., and Limerick for several months forward at 67s. to 68s. per cwt. free on board. Old nearly neglected. Friesland declined to 70s., quality weak; Kiel, 74s. to 78s. Bacon was not freely dealt in: prices varied from 48s. to 52s., as in size and quality. Hams more sought after at 54s. to 60s. Lard in moderate request; bladdered at from 50s. to 60s., kegs at 46s. to 52s. The English Butter market has been dull, at lower prices, and with these fine rains, still further reduced rates must be expected. The supply of fresh Butter is plentiful, which is of variable quality, prices taking a wide range.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland.....per cwt.	68	70	Double Gloucester,	46	56
Kiel.....	66	70	per cwt.	42	48
Dorset.....	76	80	Single, do.....	42	48
Ditto (mildling).....	74	80	York Hams.....	60	70
Carlton (new).....	70	76	Westmoreland, do.....	60	68
Waterford, do.....	—	—	Irish, do.....	52	60
Cork, do.....	—	—	American, do.....	28	36
Limerick.....	—	—	Wiltshire Bacon	—	—
Sligo.....	—	—	(green).....	54	56
Fresh Butter, per doz.	10	12	Waterford Bacon.....	52	54
Cheshire Cheese, per	—	—	Hamburg, do.....	50	52
cwt.....	50	70	American, do.....	—	—
Cheddar, do.....	56	68			

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, May 17.—Since our last report, the arrivals, both coastwise and by rail, have been extremely limited, and more money has been made of good samples.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, May 15.

Vegetables and fruit are plentiful. English Pineapples, however, still realize good prices; as do, also, Hothouse Grapes. A few Dessert Apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentiful and very good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. Strawberries are plentiful. Young Carrots, Beans (both French and Massagan), Peas, Lettuce, and Artichokes, continue to be supplied from France. Potatoes are generally good in quality, and some new ones have appeared from open borders in the West of England. Mushrooms are cheaper. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Epacris, Cinerarias, Mignonette, Camellias, Roses, Azaleas, Azaleas, Primulas, Lily of the Valley, and other forced bulbs.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, May 17.—The transactions in our market are on a very retail scale, and limited to the wants of consumption. In prices we have no alteration.

Sussex Pockets.....	108s. to 126s.
Weald of Kents.....	120s. to 145s.
Mid and East Kents.....	130s. to 240s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, May 17.

The amount of business doing in our market is very moderate, yet the trade is firm, and prices are 3d. to 6d. per cwt. higher than on Monday last.

To-day, P.Y.O. on the spot is selling at 36s. 9d. to 37s. 0d. and, for forward delivery, 37s. 9d. to 38s. per cwt. Town Tallow, 35s. 6d. to 36s. per cwt. net cash; Rough fat, 2s. 0½d. per 8lbs.

WOOL, CRY, Monday, May 17.

The imports of Wool into London last week were 3,422 bales, including 3,127 bales from Port Philip, and the rest from the Cape of Good Hope, &c. The public sales to commence on the 20th inst., will comprise, it is expected, upwards of 25,000 bales, and will last between a fortnight and three weeks. Up to the present time, the declarations extend to the 5th of June. The present stock of English and Colonial wool is unprecedentedly small for the season of the year. In fact, the consumption has fully overtaken the supply; and more so, as some large houses would consume more of some descriptions, could they obtain them at the sales. The influence of the gold diggings on the flocks of Victoria, Sydney, and Van Diemen's Land, will no doubt be felt.

COAL MARKET, Monday, May 17.

Total delivery of coals, in April, 130,618 tons. Market heavy, at the rates of Friday.—Stewart's, 16s.; Hettions, 16s.; R. Hettion's, —; Braddyl's, 15s. 6d.; Kellie, 15s. 6d.; Eden, 15s.; Wylam's, 13s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s.

Fresh arrivals, 93; left from last day, 131; Total, 224.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Receipts, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I never could have believed such a powerful anti-scorbatic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you

were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your drops a trial; and, fortunately for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rollins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds; and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimbourn, May 21, 1845."

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops."

"SIR,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scoury if they knew its value.

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbatic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

AMERICAN MEDICAL DEPOT,

529, NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

THE PROPRIETORS OF DURKEE'S GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE OINTMENT, having hitherto conducted their business in England solely through their agents (Messrs. Preston and Sons, 94, Smithfield Bars, London), take this opportunity of thanking the British Public for their early appreciation of this American Remedy, and beg respectfully to inform them, that they have now opened an **AMERICAN MEDICAL DEPOT** in New Oxford-street, London, for the sale of their Ointment and other Medical Compounds, &c., which, from their scientific combinations, they flatter themselves can nowhere be surpassed.

THE peculiar merit of DURKEE'S GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE OINTMENT consists, not in its ability to cure every disease which "flesh is heir to," but in its soothing, yet prompt and energetic dealing with such diseases (whether chronic or acute), in their inflammatory stages, as in RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TIC-DOULOUREUX, INFLAMMATION of the Chest and Bowels, White Swellings, Glandular and all other unnatural Swellings, Scrofulous Sores, Chills, Burns, Scalds and Burns, Inflammation of the Eyes, Broken Breasts and Sore Nipples, Fistula, Boils and Piles, Fresh-cut Wounds, Injuries resulting from domestic accidents or mechanical violence, old and inveterate Ulcers, frequently superseding the use of leeches, the lancet, the knife, and drastic purgatives,—always performing well its part in relieving a vast amount of human suffering, in a manner the most simple, inexpensive, and efficacious.

In this capacity it has already proved an invaluable boon to thousands of the human family in various parts of the globe, establishing itself as a favourite in every clime, and earning a well-deserved reputation as one of the best family medicines on record. See Medical and other vouchers.

This Ointment is sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Howse, Tichbourne-street; Prout, Strand; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Waugh, Camden-town; Nash, Marylebone-street; Booby, Crawford-street; Jones, Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square; Bush, Dulwich; Ball, 77, St. George's-road, Southwark; Jallands, Kentish-town; Kemp, Holloway; Briers, Blenheim-terrace, Kingsland; Sheward, Cavendish-street, New North-road; Roe, Blackheath; Priestley and Hardman, Liverpool; Westmacott, Manchester; Banks, Birmingham; Lyon, Cambridge; Telfer, Oxford; Jacob and Johnson, Winchester; and all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the kingdom.

Particular Directions accompany each Pot of the Ointment.

Wholesale Agents, by appointment, Preston and Sons, 94, Smithfield Bars, London.

Sole Proprietors, Blake and Co., 529, New Oxford-street, London.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy—
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—HAMLET.

EVERY WELL-DRESSED MAN KNOWS how difficult it is to find a tailor who thoroughly understands the peculiarities of each figure, and can suit its requirements with a well-cut gentlemanly fitting garment, in which, ease and taste being equally regarded, the eye of the observer is pleased with its graceful effect, while the comfort of the wearer is secured. Hence it is that so few feel "at home" during the first day's wear of any new garment, and so many are apparently doomed to appear in clothes, however costly, that never can become adapted to their forms. To remedy so manifest a deformity in costume, **FREDERICK FOX** adopts this means of making known that he has practically studied both form and fashion, in their most comprehensive meaning, and in the course of an extensive private connexion, has clothed every conceivable development, during the past thirteen years, always adapting the garment, whether coat, waistcoat, or trousers, to the exigencies of its individual wearer, and the purpose it is intended to serve, thus invariably attaining elegance of fit, with that regard for **ECONOMY** which the spirit of the age dictates.

FOX, Practical Tailor, 73, CORNHILL,

Same side of the way as the Royal Exchange.

THE FEET—EASE AND COMFORT IN WALKING.

HALL and CO., Patentees of the Leather-Cloth, or Pannus Corium, Boots and Shoes for Tender Feet, peculiarly soft and easy, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo-bridge, London.

The Leather-Cloth, or Pannus Corium, Boots and Shoes, are the softest and easiest ever worn; they yield to the action of the feet without the least pressure, or any drawing or painful effect, and are extensively acknowledged to be the most valuable relief for all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chills, or any tenderness of the feet. They resemble the finest leather, and are cleaned with ordinary blacking.

Superior Vulcanized India-rubber Over-shoes, or Goloshes, which prevent sliding, and keep the feet thoroughly dry and warm.

An accurate fit may be obtained by sending an old boot or shoe.

PORTABLE WATERPROOF DRESSES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, which can, with convenience, be carried in the pocket. Ladies' Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s.; Gentlemen's Dresses, comprising Cape, Overalls, and Hood, 21s. the suit Overcoats, &c.

THE ALBANY CHAMBER LAMP, 4s.

4s. 6d., and 5s. each.

REGISTERED JUNE 15, 1851.

The **ALBANY CHAMBER LAMP CANDLE** burns seven hours each, 10d. per box, twelve in a box. This is, without exception, the most useful lamp ever invented; for carrying about houses, for lighting halls, staircases, bedrooms, or night light, is invaluable.

May be obtained retail from Charles Parson, 210, Oxford-street; Neighbour and Son, 127, High Holborn; Samuel Gill, 149, Regent-street; George Armstrong, 42, Old Bond-street; and all respectable candle-dealers in town and country, and wholesale from the Manufacturer.

S. CLARKE, ALBANY LAMP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, 55, ALBANY-STREET, REGENT'S-PARK; or J. C. and I. Field's, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

N.B.—Beware of imitation; see that the name, Albany Chamber Lamp, registered June 15, 1851, is stamped on the glass holder of the lamp; also the name on the Box of Candles **PATENT ALBANY CHAMBER LAMP CANDLE**, S. Clarke, Manufacturer, London.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

THE HOOPING COUGH, so frequently fatal, (as the weekly returns of the Registrar-General show), and always so distressing to the health and constitution, often the originating cause of consumption, and asthmatical complaints, developed in after life, is BELIEVED IN A FEW HOURS, AND COMPLETELY CURED in from fourteen to twenty-one days, by the

GOLDEN AROMATIC UNGUENT;

an external remedy, compounded of precious essential oils; and that without the use of internal medicine, so difficult to administer in this complaint, especially to children. It is equally efficacious in the treatment of the various disorders of which persons are most susceptible, who suffered with protracted HOOPING COUGH, OR FROM VIOLENT AND NEGLECTED COLDS, AS ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, PERIODICAL COUGH, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, SHORT BREATH, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, &c.

In the first stages of these complaints a speedy cure will surely follow on the administration of this remedy; and in more advanced and confirmed stages, relief is almost immediately experienced, even when every other means have failed. No family should be without the Golden Aromatic Unguent, but have it at hand, ready for use on the development of first symptoms. It cannot long remain uncalled for, as it is particularly serviceable in the cure of Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Blisters, Swellings, Bites of Insects, and minor ailments.

The most explicit and carefully prepared directions for administration, &c., in every case, accompany each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., by Mr. J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Messrs. Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Mr. Prout, 229, Strand; and all other respectable chemists, &c., throughout the kingdom.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.,

MAY be, with certainty, obtained by using a very small portion of **ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE**, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c. For Children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of Hair, and rendering the use of the small comb unnecessary. Persons who have been deceived by ridiculously-named imitations of this Pomade, will do well to write to the pretended authors of the numerous so-called "testimonials" appended to other advertisements of this class, which are, without exception, as spurious as the articles they represent, and make on: trial of the genuine preparation, which they will never regret.

TESTIMONIALS.

the originals of which, with many others, may be seen at the establishment; or the authors themselves may be inquired of—a test which "testimonials" in advertisements imitating this cannot stand:—

Mr. John Bottomley, Southwark:—"Your Parisian Pomade is very superior to anything of the kind I ever met with."

Coventry:—"Mrs. Ogilvey is anxious to have the Pomade by return, as her hair is much improved by its use."

Miss Jackson, 14, Lee-street, Chorlton, Manchester:—"I have used one box; my hair in one place had fallen off, it is now grown surprisingly."

Lieut. Holroyd, R.N., writes:—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mr. Winkie, Brigg:—"I am happy to inform you my hair has very much improved, since using your Pomade."

Mr. Canning, 129, Northgate, Wakefield:—"I have found your Pomade the best yet. The only good about the others is their singular names."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton:—"The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want you to send me two pots for other customers."

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Soft and hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved, and permanently cured in three or four days, by **MADAME COUPELLE'S SOLVENT**. It is sent post free on receipt of 13 postage stamps.

Rev. W. S. Clifton, West Willow, Romsey:—"Found it eradicate expeditiously, and without pain, his Corns of 30 years' standing, after all the other processed remedies had failed."

Price 2s. per Pot, sent post free with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Madame Coupelle, Ely-place, Holborn, London, or it may be obtained of the Agents below.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—None is genuine unless the signature, "Rosalie Coupelle," is in red letters on a white ground, on the stamp round each package of her preparations.

Sold wholesale by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; and they may be obtained through all respectable perfumers and medicine vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—Should difficulty occur, endorse stamps to Mdlle. Rosalie Coupelle.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

7, ST. MARTIN'S-PLACE, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE, LONDON.

TRUSTEES.

Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Lord GEORGE PAGET, M.P.
Rev. JOSEPH PRENDERGAST, D.D. (Cantab.), Lewisham.
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MATTHEW HUTTON CHAYTOR, Esq., Reigate.

THE NATIONAL ASSURANCE and INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION was Established in 1844, for the purpose of combining a safe and profitable Investment of Capital with those of a comprehensive and well-regulated system of Life Assurance. The plan is original and peculiar, and cannot be adopted by any other Institution without contravening the enactments for the Regulation of Joint Stock Companies.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL AND SAVINGS.

The Investment of money with the Association secures equal advantages to the surplus Capital of the affluent, and the provident Savings of the Industrial classes of the community, and affords an opportunity for realising the highest rate of interest yielded by first-class securities, in which alone the money is employed.

Full information, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained on application at the Head Office of the Association, or to the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director,
7, ST. MARTIN'S-PLACE,
TRAFALGAR-SQUARE, LONDON.

N.B.—Applications for Agencies may be made to the Managing Director.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON.

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THIS SOCIETY affords a secure and profitable Mode of Investing Large or Small Sums of Money.

A Monthly Payment of 10s. for 12½, or 20s. for 7½ years, will secure, at the expiration of that period, the receipt of £100—or more than five per cent. interest, with a share in the Profits, which will increase the amount payable. Half-Shares may be taken. Shareholders can pay their subscriptions in Advance, and receive discount, as stated in the Prepayment Table.

Subscriptions can be withdrawn at any time, with four per cent. Compound Interest, at a month's notice. Deposits of £5 and upwards may be made with the Society, the same to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Money can be had from one to fifteen years upon approved security.

PROGRESS IN FIFTY-THREE WEEKS:—SHARES ISSUED, 1,290. MONEY ADVANCED, £11,754.

A Prospectus will be sent upon enclosing a penny postage stamp, and the Rules, by enclosing six postage stamps.

AGENTS WANTED.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

THE HUMAN HAIR

HAS ever been considered deserving of the utmost attention in its culture and decoration, a sufficient reason for the high and universal patronage that distinguishes

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

beyond all other specifics for the Hair. Composed of exotic materials, the successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that it is endowed with singularly nourishing powers in the growth and restoration of the Human Hair, and when every other known specific has failed.

It insinuates its balsamic properties into the pores of the head, nourishes the Hair in its embryonic state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxuriant redundancy, to the latest period of human life. Its operation in cases of baldness is peculiarly active; so that, in numerous instances wherein other remedies have been tried in vain, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has superseded the ornaments of art, by effecting a complete restoration of beautiful hair. In the growth of WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, and MUSTACHIOS, it is also unfailing in its stimulative operation. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the fine comb unnecessary. A small Pamphlet accompanies each bottle of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, wherein important hints and advice will be found on the Culture of the Hair of Infancy, and on its preservation and beauty through the several stages of human life. Its invaluable properties have obtained the especial patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN, the COURT, and the whole of the ROYAL FAMILY of Great Britain, and of every COURT of the civilized world; and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.

TESTIMONIAL.

INTERESTING FACT.—The following singular and authentic case of restoration of the human hair is worthy of observation, more particularly as it relates to an article of high and universal repute during the last half century. Mr. A. Herrmann, of Queen-street, Soho, had been quite bald for some time past, and had tried various preparations for the recovery of his hair, but without any beneficial result. He was then induced to try the effects of "Rowlands' Macassar Oil," and after daily applying it for about two months, he, much to his gratification, had his hair quite restored, and now possesses a beautiful head of hair. This fact speaks too strongly for itself to require comment.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; or family bottles (equal to four small) at 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION!—On the wrapper of each bottle are the words, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, in two lines; the same are engraved on the back of the wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 30, Hatton Garden, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

RESPECTABLE EMPLOYMENT.

DO NOT GO to SYDNEY, or any other colony, or indeed anywhere, without sending for Mr. ALLEN WOOD's twenty excellent and never-failing METHODS of respectable EMPLOYMENT. Hundreds have attested (as their letters will show) that their improved circumstances are owing to the 12 stamps sent; it has indeed proved a blessing. Both sexes may (without previous knowledge) obtain £1 to £5 per week with ordinary industry.—Send a directed stamped envelope and 12 postage stamps to Mr. A. WOOD, 160, High-street, Rochester, and the entire methods, with full instructions, will be forwarded by return post.—N.B. Depend this is free from falsehood or deception.

A NEW STOVE.—GREAT NOVELTY.—

In the construction of the BURTON REGISTER STOVE, it was the first care of the inventor, WILLIAM S. BURTON, to avail himself of the most valued of modern improvements in the art of heating, and secondly, so to modify and alter the receptacle for the coals as once to obtain the simplest and most perfect combustion; after a long series of experiments, he has, by the substitution of a graceful form of shell for the present clumsy and ill-adapted bars, succeeded in producing a stove which for soft and brilliant light, as well as purity and quantity of heat, is not only far beyond his most sanguine expectations, but very far superior to anything yet made. Price from 63s. to £15. To be seen in use daily in his show-rooms, where also are to be seen

250 STOVES and 325 FENDERS

(exclusive of reserved stock), all differing in pattern, forming the largest assortment ever collected together. They are marked in plain figures, and at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country. Bright Stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, £25 10s. to £25 10s.; ditto, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, £25 10s. to £25 12s.; Bronzed Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to £3; Steel Fenders, from £3 15s. to £6; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from £2 15s. to £7 7s.; Fire Irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to £4 4s. Sylvester and all other Patent Stoves, with radiating hearth-plates, and Kitchen Ranges, which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges.

First, from the frequency and extent of his purchases; and Secondly, from those purchases being made exclusively for cash.

The BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEDS in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—Common Iron Bedsteads from 12s. 6d.; Portable Folding Bedsteads from 12s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dove-tail joints and patent sacking from 18s. 6d.; and Cots from 20s. each; handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety, from £3 5s. to £31. Bedding of every description.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW ROOMS (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated and Japanned Wares, Iron and Brass Bedsteads), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved.

93, OXFORD STREET (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 and 2, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

GENUINE PREPARED COCOA

Made under the immediate superintendence of Mr. E. STORER, Homoeopathic Chemist, at his factory, LOWER-ROAD, ISLINGTON.

THIS Preparation, from the Finest Nuts, is strongly recommended to all patients under Homoeopathic treatment, and to invalids generally. The oily portion of the nut is so thoroughly incorporated with the farinaceous part, as to render it pleasant and inoffensive to the most delicate stomach; it will also, as a general article of diet for families, be found most wholesome, nutritious, and economical.

1s. 6d. per lb., in half lb. or one-lb. packets. One-lb. packets sent as sample, within three miles of the General Post-office, carriage free.

Address, Mr. E. STORER, Homoeopathic Chemist, 9, FOSTER-LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

N.B.—AGENTS WANTED.

BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—TEN SHILLINGS FOR FIVE.

C. KNIGHT and Co., WHOLESALE PER-
FUMERS, 20, BREAD-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, Lon-
don, will forward, on receipt of Five Shillings, a Sample Box, containing one of each sort of their Elegant and Choice Toilet Preparations viz:—

A Bottle of M. Dupin's
INSTANTANEOUS PARISIAN HAIR DYE,

Changes immediately Red or Grey Hair to a permanent and beautiful Brown or Black, without soiling the skin. Retail price, 2s. 6d.

KOMELO CREAM,

An unrivalled preparation, which renders the hair soft, glossy, and elastic.

BALM OF ROSEMARY.

For cleansing and strengthening the hair. The only genuine preparation now sold for the effectual removal of Scurf, and restoring neglected hair to the highest state of preservation. It will be found an invaluable acquisition to the toilet, as well as the nursery, as by its occasional use those unpleasant eruptions of the head to which children are subject will be entirely prevented, or, if existing, speedily removed.

MILK OF HONEY.

This elegant cosmétique will be found more agreeable and effectual than the old preparation called Milk of Roses. It can be used in the same manner, and will in one or two applications remove all freckles, pimples, roughness, and redness of the face and neck, and imparts to the complexion a healthy hue.

And a Bottle of MARROW POMADE, a Bottle of Genuine BEAR'S GREASE, a Bottle of Double Distilled LAVENDER WATER, a Packet of VIOLET POWDER, in leaden packages. The above articles, if taken separately, will cost 10s.; but, on receipt of a Post-office order, made payable to them, Messrs. KNIGHT and Co. will immediately forward a packet of the above.

Agents wanted throughout the Kingdom.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING FOR WATERING GARDENS.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following Testimonial from

Mr. J. FARRAH,

Gardener to BOSWELL MIDDLETON JALLAND, Esq.,
Of Holderness House, near Hull.

"I have had 400 feet of your Gutta Percha Tubing (in lengths of 100 feet each, with Union Joint) in use for the last twelve months for watering these gardens, and I find it to answer better than anything I have ever yet tried."

"The pressure of the water is very considerable, but this has not the slightest effect on the Tubing."

"I consider this Tubing to be a most valuable invention for Gardeners, inasmuch as it enables us to water our gardens in about one-half the time, and with one-half the labour formerly required."

The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, 18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

TEAS ARE LOWER IN PRICE!

THE Stock of TEA in England being nearly Ten Million Pounds more than at this time last year, prices have, in consequence, given way, and enables us to sell really good Teas at very low prices.

The Congou Tea at 3s. 4d. per pound, and the Hyson Gunpowder at 4s. per pound, make an excellent mixture for general use; while the fine, rich Souchong Tea at 4s., and the rare, choice Gunpowder at 5s., are so really good and truly cheap, that we confidently recommend them to all who desire very superior Teas.

We are also selling pure Jamaica Coffee at 1s. per pound, and the Best Old Mocha at 1s. 4d.

Tea or Coffee to the value of 40s. sent Carriage Free to any part of England, by

PHILLIPS and COMPANY,
TEA MERCHANTS,
8, KING WILLIAM-STREET,
CITY, LONDON.

A General Price Current Free by Post on application.

FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES.

And a rapid cure of

ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

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